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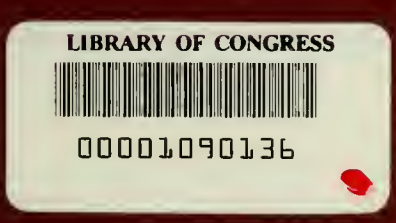

A VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE UNITED STATES.

THE discovery of the Cape of Good Hope in 1487 gave to the navigators of that age a great impulse for adventure. Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, a skillful navigator, and a man of bold and original genius, under the patronage of Isabella queen of Spain, departed from Palos on the 3d of August, 1492, on a voyage of discovery, in the hope of finding a western passage to the East Indies. He discovered the Bahama Islands, and landed on one of them, which he called St. Salvador, on the 12th of October in the same year. When the success of Columbus was known in Europe, the king of England dispatched two natives of Venice, John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, on a voyage of discovery. They arrived in Newfoundland in June, 1497, proceeding thence they discovered the continent of America, and traversed its coast from the 57 deg. north latitude to Florida. On the discoveries made by the Cabots, the English founded their claim to the eastern part of North America.

America derived its name from Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, who, with an adventurer from Portugal, in 1499 visited the continent at Paria in the 5th degree of north latitude, and published on his return, an account of his voyage, and a description of the country. The first, but unsuccessful attempt to plant a colony within the limits of the United States, was made in 1502, in some part of South Carolina, by an illustrious Frenchman, Jasper Coligni, for the purpose of securing an asylum for the protestants from the persecution of the catholics in France. In 1504 several navigators from France came to fish on the banks of Newfoundland.

In 1524 a Florentine, in the employment of France, visited this continent, and it is supposed that he entered the harbor of New-York. For many years following the coast of North America was visited by Europeans for the purpose of fishing, and trading with the natives, but not for settlement. In 1510 the French made an unsuccessful attempt to plant a colony in Canada. The gallant Sir Walter Raleigh made several unsuccessful attempts to plant a colony in Carolina, in 1584 and the three following years. His maiden queen Elizabeth called this country Virginia. The first direct voyage from Europe to New England was made by Bartholomew Gosnald in 1602. He gave the name to Cape Cod, and erected a fort on an island in Buzzard's bay, the ruins of which were lately visible.

In 1603 and 1605 Penobscot and Massachusetts Bays were explored, and the rivers on that coast discovered. In 1606, King James divided the country of Virginia, then considered as extending from the southern boundary of Carolina to the northern boundary of Maine, into two districts,—North and South Virginia; the former he granted, by letters patent, to Thomas Hanham and his associates under the style of the Plymouth Company; the other he granted to Sir Thomas Gates and his associates, under the style of the London Company. The members of these companies were principally merchants, whose objects were trade with the natives and the discovery of the precious metals. Before the date of these letters patent the king of France had granted to Sieur De Monts all the territory from New Jersey to Nova Scotia, then called Acadia. In 1604 the French made a settlement on the Bay of Fundy and called it Port Royal; and in 1608 they founded Quebec, the capital of Canada. Colonies being planted in many parts of the United States by people of various nations of Europe, tho English, either by the right of prior discovery, or by the sword obtained jurisdiction over them all as early as 1661. Although these colonies from the time of their settlement to the treaty of Aix La Chapelle in 1748 were much anoyed by their French neighbours and the Indians, still they grew very rapidly and added much to the wealth and power of the British nation. Their settlements extended along the whole of their coast, but not far into the wilderness.

The settlements of the French reached from the mouth of the river St. Lawrence to Montreal. They had erected forts and trading houses on Lake Ontario, had planted New Orleans at the south, had discovered the river Mississippi, and claimed the territory on its borders with its tributary streams and its delightful valleys.

The efforts of the French to connect their northern and southern possessions by a line of forts along the lakes, the Ohio, and down the Mississippi, produced the war of 1754 which terminated in the capture of Quebec by the English, September 13, 1759; the possession of all the Canadian posts in 1760, and a cession by France to England of all the northern settlements belonging to the former in America, by a treaty of peace made at Paris, February 10, 1763. This war cost Great Britain and her American colonies much blood and treasure. Whilst the British looked down on the colonists with a spirit of pride and domination, the colonists, with the bold spirit of the New England fathers, counted their own resources, and learnt lessons of liberty.

In 1764 Great Britain commenced a series of measures for taxing her American colonies, without allowing them the right of representation in Parliament. The colonies opposed those measures with great firmness and eloquence, at the same time not abandoning their loyalty, until 1775, when, finding their country invaded by British troops, and forbearance no longer a virtue, they flew to arms, trusting in God and their own resources. The skirmish at Lexington on the 19th of April 1775, and the battle of Bunker Hill on the 17th of June following, told a story worthy of freemen. As early as September 5, 1774 a continental congress was held at Philadelphia. All the 13 colonies attended by their delegates, excepting Georgia. Peyton Randolph was chosen president, Charles Thompson, secretary.

This congress met again in May 1775 at the same place, when John Hancock of Boston, the proscribed patriot, was chosen president. On the 15th of June following this Congress elected George Washington, a delegate from Virginia, commander in chief of the American forces.

Soon after this, most of the colonies established governments of their own, acknowledging no source of power but the people, and expressed, by their delegates to the continental congress, their wish to be considered sovereign and independent states. On the 7th of June, 1776, a resolution to that effect was proposed to that body by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, and seconded by John Adams of Massachusetts. A committee composed of Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman, and Livingston, was appointed to draft it; and on the 4th of July, 1776, the memorable Declaration of Independence was adopted by a band of patriots and heroes, the only survivor of whom is Charles Carroll of Carrollton in Maryland, who was born September 20, 1737.

The 13 states, united by ardent patriotism, courageously encountered the horrors and sufferings of a seven years' war, and under the guidance of the intrepid Washington, were rewarded with triumphant success. In 1782 the British made overtures of peace, hostilities ceased; and on the 3rd of September 1783 a treaty of peace was concluded at Paris by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Henry Laurens.

In 1787 a convention of most of the states met at Philadelphia to revise their old articles of confederation, and form a constitution better adapted to their present condition. A constitution was formed, which was afterwards sanctioned by the people of the several states, and which, with some amendments, is now in force.

This constitution connects the states more closely together by establishing a general and supreme government, composed of a legislative, an executive, and a judicial department. The first consists of a senate and house of representatives, and is styled the congress. The members of the house are chosen by the people, and hold their office two years. They are apportioned among the states according to the number of inhabitants, as ascertained every tenth year, deducting two fifths of the slaves. The ratio as established under the census of 1830, is one for every 47,700.

The senators are the representatives of the states in their sovereign capacity and are chosen for six years by the state legislatures, each choosing two. The executive power is vested in a president appointed by electors, of whom each state appoints a number equal to its representatives in congress, and also two more in such manner as the legislature may direct. The president is elected for four years: he is commander in chief of the land and naval forces; he nominates to the senate all officers of the general government; and with the advice and consent

of that body, ratifies treaties. A vice president is chosen in the same manner and for the same term, to perform all the duties of president when that office is vacant by death, resignation or removal. The vice president is ex-officio president of the senate. The judicial power of the United States is vested in a Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as congress may establish: It extends to all cases arising under the constitution, the laws of congress, and treaties of the United States; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to all controversies between citizens of different states, and between foreigners and citizens of the United States. The Judges hold their offices during good behaviour. Neither this constitution, nor a history of the revolutionary war can be given here; they are a part of the records of immortal fame; and, next to the book of inspiration should be owned and understood by every child of America.

The government under its new organization commenced operations at New-York on the 4th of March 1789. The electors unanimously chose as their president, "the MAN first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The commercial treaty made with Great Britain by John Jay of New-York in 1794; advocated by the Hamiltons and Ameses of that day, and sanctioned by Washington, laid the corner stone of American commercial prosperity.

With the exception of the bloodless insurrection of Shays in Massachusetts in 1786, and that in Pennsylvania in 1794, the momentary war with the French Directory in 1798, memorable more for its standing army and direct taxes than for any military achievements; the collision with the Barbary states in 1804 and 5, in which Decatur, Eaton and others, gained unfading laurels; and of those wars with the natives, the fee simple proprietors of the soil, who still inhabit its distant borders; the United States enjoyed, for a series of years, unexampled peace, prosperity and happiness.

In 1807 the British nation had become as much the tyrant of the ocean as Napoleon had of the continent of Europe. American commerce was disturbed in every sea. On the 22nd of December 1807, the government of the United States commenced a system of embargo and non-intercourse laws, of the wisdom of which some wise men have doubted. The two champions in Europe continuing at war, our gallant seamen impressed, our coasts invaded, and our commerce with foreign nations almost annihilated, the government of the United States remonstrated with the French and English cabinets, and after much vain negotiation, war was declared against Great Britain on the 18th of June 1812. This war, although of doubtful expediency, resulted in relieving the British nation of all doubt in regard to American naval prowess. Peace was concluded at Ghent on the 24th of December 1814, and ratified by the United States on the 17th of February following.

Besides the territory of the British colonies, acquired by the United States, in their conflict for independence, much has been added to their dominions by the purchase of the Louisiana territory of France, in April 1803; by the cession of the Floridas by Spain in 1819, and by various treaties, compromises and battles with different tribes of Indians, at different periods.

The immense Territory of the United States is bounded as follows: viz. E. and S. E. by the Atlantic ocean; S. by the Gulf of Mexico; S. W. by the Mexican States; W. by the Pacific ocean, and N. by the Russian and British territories in North America. This extensive region has the following limits: commencing on Passamaquoddy bay, at the mouth of the St. Croix River, and thence along the Atlantic ocean to Florida point, 1800 miles; thence along the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Sabine river, 1100 miles; from the mouth of the Sabine, in common with the Mexican States to the Pacific ocean, 2300 miles: along the Pacific ocean from Lat. 42° to about 49° N. 500 miles; due E. from the Pacific ocean on Lat. 49° N. on the Russian territories to the Rocky or Chippewan mountains, 600 miles; thence in common with British North America, to the mouth of the St. Croix, 3000 miles; having an entire outline of 9,300 miles.

MAINE.

The District of Maine, so called, until it became an independent state in 1820, had been connected with Massachusetts in all its political and social relations. The celebrated John Smith made an unsuccessful attempt to settle this country in 1614. The first permanent lodgement of the whites in this state was made from the Plymouth colony at York, in 1630. Emigration to this state has been more slow than to those of a milder climate; yet perhaps there is no state in the union, that promises more independence from its own natural strength and resources than Maine. Its first settlers were a race of men with good minds, stout hearts and strong arms; by them and their sons the stately forests were converted into an article of commerce, of immense value; thus preparing large portions of the soil for its ultimate staples,—wheat, beef, and wool. The St. Croix, Sheepscot, Androscoggin, Saco and other rivers, with the noble Penobscot and Kennebec, flowing into the sea on her extensive coast, meeting at their mouths many delightful bays, with islands of romantic beauty, where good harbours abound; together with her fine ships, and hardy sailors, give to Maine peculiar advantages for navigation and the fisheries. Portland is the most important mart of trade in this state, and has a fine harbour near the sea. Augusta, at the head of sloop navigation on the Kennebec, 45 miles from its mouth, in lat. 44° 17′ N. and lon. 69° 50′ W. is a beautiful town, and is now become the capital of the state.

The bank capital of this state is $2,170,000. In 1826 there were 138,000 children in Maine, between 4 and 21 years of age, of which about 102,000 attended school. The annual expenditure is about $138,000. Every town within the state is obliged by law to raise annually, a sum equivalent at least to 40 cents from each person within the town, for the support of common schools. Large tracts of very excellent land in this state, and many beautiful islands in the bays on its coast, are for sale on favourable terms to purchasers.

This State is bounded north west, and north by Lower Canada; east by New Brunswick; south by the Atlantic ocean; and west by New Hampshire. Situated between 43° 5′ and 48° 3 North Lat. and 70° 55′ and 66° 47′ East Longitude. Cape Elizabeth Light, Lat. 43° 33′ N. and Lon: 70° 11′ W.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This State was first peopled by Europeans, by virtue of a grant from the Plymouth Company to John Mason and Ferdinando Gorges, in 1622. Their first locations were at Little Harbour, on the west side of Piscataqua river, and at Cocheco, now Dover. In 1631 the first house was built at Portsmouth. In 1638 Exeter was settled. In 1641 the first settlers formed a coalition with Massachusetts, and remained connected with that colony until 1679. In 1719 about 100 families from the north of Ireland settled at Londonderry: They introduced the foot spinning wheel, the manufacture of linen, and the culture of potatoes. In 1776 this colony led the van in forming a constitution of her own, founded on the free suffrages of the people. New-Hampshire is more mountainous than any of her sister states, yet she boasts of large quantities of luxuriant interval. Her high lands produce food for cattle of peculiar sweetness; and no where can be found the necessaries, conveniences, and luxuries of life, united, in greater abundance: cattle and wool are its principal staples. This state may be said to be the mother of New-England rivers. The Connecticut, Merrimac, Saco, Androscoggin and Piscataqua receive the most of their waters from the high lands of New-Hampshire: whilst the former washes the western boundary of the state nearly 170 miles, the latter pierces its centre, and at its mouth forms the beautiful harbour of Portsmouth, a depot of the American navy.

These majestic rivers with their tributary streams afford this state an immense water power, of which manufacturers, with large capitals, avail themselves. This state suffered much during the French and Indian wars, and did much in the cause of independence. From her cloud capped White Mountains, (the highest summit of which is Mount Washington, the loftiest elevation in the United States, 6635 feet above the level of the sea,) or her majestic Monadnock, a vast and diversified landscape can be seen.

Bank capital, $2,103,665 This state raises annually $90,000 for the support of common schools, and has a literary fund of a considerable amount derived from a tax on bank capital.

This state is bounded north by LowerCanada, east by Maine, south east by the Atlantic ocean and Massachusetts, south by Massachusetts, and west and north west by Vermont. Situated between 42° 42′ and 45° 14 North Lat. and 72° 27′ and 70° 35′ W. Lon. Portsmouth Light, Lat. 43° 4′ N. Lon: 70° 46′ W.

Connecticut river rises on the border of Lower Canada, in lat. 45:10 N. and meets the ocean in lat. 41: 16. This river is boatable above Hartford 200 miles. It passes through a basin of about 12,600 square miles of fine alluvial land, and is spotted on each side with towns and villages of superior beauty.

VERMONT.

The territory of this state was originally claimed by Massachusetts, and afterwards both by New-Hampshire and New York. In 1777 the people inhabiting this territory declared themselves independent, and formed a government of their own. Although this fourteenth state was not admitted into the union until after the revolutionary contest was over, yet she vigorously resisted British oppression. Bennington, its oldest town, was chartered by Benning Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire, in 1749. A range of mountains covered with spruce, hemlock and other evergreens divides this state nearly in its centre; hence its name; and hence the epithet "Green Mountain Boys," celebrated for their bravery in the war of independence.

From these mountains many rivers take their rise; the most important are, Otter Creek, Onion, La Moelle and Michiscoui, which empty into Lake Champlain, on the west; and West, White and Passumsic, which pass to the Connecticut on the east. This state is very fertile and produces all sorts of grain in great abundance. Cattle of various kinds are raised here with great facility. Wool is becoming an important staple in this state. Manufactures flourish on many of the delightful streams of Vermont, and its hills produce marble of superior excellence. The scenery of this state is very romantic and beautiful; the air is pure and healthful; the people industrious, intelligent, hospitable. A trip to Middlebury, from any point of the compass, is exceedingly agreeable. The trade of this state on the west passes to New-York by Lake Champlain, the northern canal and Hudson river; that on the east to Connecticut river. Some of the trade of this state reaches Boston 110 miles S. E. of Windsor, and 210 miles S. E. of Burlington, on Lake Champlain: some also reaches Montreal 100 miles N. of Burlington. Freight from Burlington to New-York, 291 miles, $5 per ton.

The state is bounded north by Lower Canada, E. by Connecticut river, south by Massachusetts, and W. by New-York. Situated between 42° 44′ and 45 North Lat. and 73° 16′ and 71° 20′ W. Longitude.

A rail-way from Boston to lake Ontario is in contemplation. An enterprize of this kind, well worthy the consideration of the intelligent citizens and capitalists of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont, will greatly benefit those states, and make Boston a powerful competitor with New-York, for a large portion of the immense northern and western trade.

Vermont has 13 banks, whose aggregate capital is about a million of dollars. About $100,000 is annually raised in this state for the support of common schools. Vermont has a literary fund of about $25,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

This state, the parent of all of the New England colonies, was first permanently settled by Europeans at Plymouth on the 22d of December, 1620, by a sturdy band of 101 independents, the persecuted subjects of king James the first of England. Another colony, under the style of the Massachusetts Bay colony, was planted at Salem, in 1628. These colonies remained separate till 1686, when both colonies were deprived of their charters. In 1692 they were united into one colony under a new charter.

The country, now the New-England states, was formerly called North Virginia, but owing to the favorable representations of it made by the celebrated John Smith, who visited Massachusetts bay in 1614, it has ever since, in compliment to its luxuriance and beauty, borne its present name.

During the Indian and French wars, Massachusetts expended much blood and treasure;—on her soil the first spark of American independence was lighted, and her arm was the strongest in the combat for its achievement. This state has about 40 millions of dollars invested in manufacturing stock; more than 20 millions of dollars in bank capital, and about 8 millions in insurance stock. A great variety and amount of manufactured articles are exported from this state; also fish, whale-oil, lumber, beef, pork and other productions of the sea and soil. Her literary, religious and charitable institutions are the pride of Massachusetts. Within a few years Boston alone has expended nearly two millions of dollars for objects of that character, exclusive of an annual expenditure of about $200,000 for the support of public and private schools.

At present Massachusetts has no school fund, but from the wisdom of her legislature no doubt can be entertained that one will soon be established from the sums lately received and still due from the national treasury.

Although Massachusetts cannot boast of her navigable rivers, canals and railways to facilitate the commerce of her capital; yet she can boast of the most beautiful bay on the map of the western world; of her noble streams for water power; of her luxuriant vales, of her granite hills, of her ships, and the *material* for building them; and of her gallant sailors who traverse every sea, and who well understand the uses of the hook, harpoon and cannon.

This state is bounded north by Vermont and New-Hampshire; east by the Atlantic ocean; south by Rhode Island and Connecticut, and west by New-York. Situated between 41° 31′ and 42° 53′ North Lat. and 73° 17′ and 69° 48′ W. Lon. Cape Cod Light House is in N. Lat. 42° 6′ and W. Lon. 70° 7′.

RHODE-ISLAND.

The Father of this state was Roger Williams, a man remarkable for his benevolence, justice, and pacific policy. He was banished from the Plymouth colony for avowing the doctrine of the equal toleration of all religious sects in the same political community. He purchased lands of the Indians at Moosehausic, where, in 1636, with his followers he laid out a plantation, and which place, in grateful acknowledgment of the kindness of heaven, he called Providence.

In 1638, William Coddington and others followed Williams and settled the island of Rhode-Island. By the wise policy of Williams towards the Indians, and his respect to all sects of religion, this colony was rendered exceeding prosperous.

This smallest state in the union possesses great advantages for commerce and manufactures, and the enterprize of its citizens leads them to neglect neither. There is perhaps no place in the world where Tritons and spinning jennies strive so harmoniously for victory.

Rhode Island is celebrated for its mild and salubrious climate, which is thought peculiarly favorable to female beauty.

This state has a bank capital of upwards of 6 millions, and pays annually $10,000 for the maintainance of free schools. It is worthy of remark that this is the only state in the union which is without a written constitution. Its government is founded on the charter of Charles 2d in 1663.

This state is bounded north and east by Massachusetts, south by the Atlantic ocean, west by Connecticut. Situated between 41° 18′ and 42° 1′ N. Lat. and 71° 48′ and 71° 1′ W. Lon. Newport is one of the best harbours in the world, in Lat. 41° 29′ N. and Lon. 71° 18′ W. Pt. Judith Light. L. 41° 24′ N. Lon: 71° 37′ W.

CONNECTICUT.

The Plymouth Company in England granted this territory to the Earl of Warwick in 1630, who, in the following year, assigned it to Viscount Say and Seal, and Lord Brook, but it was first settled by the whites at Windsor, by a party from the Plymouth colony, in 1630. Hartford and Weathersfield were settled by parties from Dorchester, Cambridge, and Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635 and 1636.

The Dutch claiming this country, as belonging to the New Netherlands, it was a subject of strife between them and the English until 1650, when a treaty of amity and partition was made. In 1638 a party from England planted a colony at New-Haven, which remained unconnected with that on Connecticut river until 1665, when they were united. Blessed with a salubrious climate and a fertile country of hill and dale, the people of this state probably enjoy as much happiness as is allotted to any part of the human family. Her population is always full, and although her domain is not extensive, no Atlantic state has sent so many of her children, or so large a share of intellectual wealth to the western country, as Connecticut.

If the love of liberty, literature and the arts, of social feeling and moral worth has an asylum on earth, Connecticut may boast that it is to be found within her bosom.

Connecticut has a bank capital of about 5¼ millions of dollars, and is rich in the productions of her soil and industry, which find their way down her lovely rivers, to her commodious harbors; but her best capital is her School Fund, which amounts to nearly 2 millions, affording instruction to about 90,000 children annually.

This state is bounded north by Massachusetts; east by Rhode-Island; south by Long Island sound, and west by New-York. Situated between 40° 58′ and 42° 1′ N. Lat. and 72° 37′ and 71° 43′ W. Lon. Montauck light house, at the east end of Long Island, is in Lat. 41° 4′ N. and Lon. 71° 49′ W.

NEW-YORK.

Henry Hudson, an Englishman, sailing in the Dutch service, discovered Long Island, the harbour of New-York, and the noble river that bears his name, in the year 1609. The Dutch built Fort Orange, at Albany, and commenced a settlement on Manhattan Island in 1613. The Dutch claimed all the country between the Connecticut and Delaware rivers and called it New-Netherlands. The English had always contested the right of the Dutch to this territory, and in 1664, Charles II. of England having granted to the Duke of York and Albany all the country between Nova Scotia and Delaware bay, the New Netherlands came into the possession of the English. Fort Orange was then called Albany, and Manhattan, or New-Amsterdam, New-York. New-York stands unrivalled by any of her sister states in the union of those things which constitute the prosperity of a people. Her central situation, her excellent climate, her fertile and extensive territory, her navigable rivers, her inland seas, her mighty cataracts and never failing streams; together with the proximity of her chief city to the ocean, all afford her the greatest advantages in agriculture, commerce and manufactures. What the hand of nature has withheld from New-York, the genius of her Clintons and Fultons has supplied. Already more than six hundred miles of canal intersect her beautiful domain, linking river to river, and mingling the waters of the Atlantic with those of the northern and western lakes. Already nearly one hundred steam boats move through her waters with an average speed of about ten miles an hour, propelling an aggregate burthen which would require a power of between four and five thousand horses. This state produces in great abundance all the staple commodities and luxuries common to the climate, the surplus of which, and large quantities from other states, find an easy access to the great mart of New-York. The salt springs at Onondaga Lake, at the villages of Salina, Syracuse, Liverpool and Geddes, produce a large revenue to the state; and the mineral waters at Ballston and Saratoga give health to many, and pleasure to all that visit them.

The rapid increase of this state in wealth and population, the magic growth of villages and cities along the lines of river, lake and canal communication, and the corresponding development of political and intellectual power, render the history of New-York in the highest degree valuable and interesting.

The enterprising Mr. Hugh White, from some part of New England, made the first settlement at Whitestown, Oneida county, 100 miles west of Albany, in 1784. At that time the country to the north and west of that place, even to the great lakes, was a dense forest inhabited only by savages and wild beasts. In 1830 the county of Oneida had a population of 71,326; bank and insurance capital $1,100,000, and 15 cotton factories employing 968 hands, making annually $525,000 worth of goods. The Oriskany woollen factory, in this county, makes annually $130,000 worth of goods. Utica, Rome and Whitesborough are the county towns. Population of Utica 8323, Rome 4360, Whitestown 4410.

The county of Monroe, 160 miles west of Whitestown (by the canal) has a population of 49,862. 50,201 acres of wheat were cut in this county in 1830, supposed to have averaged 20 bushels to the acre. The largest village in this county is Rochester, 7 miles S. of lake Ontario at the falls of Genesee river, in the towns of Brighton and Gates, and was first settled in 1812. This village has now a population of 9,269. 519,725 barrels of flour were shipped from this place on the canal and down the lake from August 20th 1828, to December 1st 1830.

In 1830, 1512 vessels arrived at New-York from foreign ports, of which 1366 were American, 92 British, 7 Spanish, 12 Swedish, 2 Hamburg, 5 French, 8 Bremen, 6 Haytian, 9 Danish, 2 Brazilian, 2 Dutch, and 1 Portuguese. The revenue of the customs, the same year, was about 13 millions of dollars. The number of passengers brought by the above vessels was 30,224. The number of arrivals at New-York from foreign ports in 1829 was 1310—passengers, 16064. At the port of New-York, in 1830, the amount of registered tonnage of American vessels engaged in foreign commerce was 284,169 tons: do. engaged in the coasting trade, 39,600 tons. Licensed vessels engaged in the coasting and river trade, 90,294 tons—and licensed for the fisheries 457 tons. In 1830 there were exported from N. Y. 304,352 barrels of wheat flour, 174,182 bushels of corn, 12,099 tierces flax seed, 23,765 barrels pot and pearl ashes, 104,940 bales of cotton, and 5,306 packages of domestic cotton goods.

This state is bounded north by Lower Canada, east by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut; south by New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and west and north west by Upper Canada. Between 40° 30′ and 45° N. Lat. and 72° 55′ and 79° 50′ W. Lon. Sandy Hook lighthouse, at the southern entrance of N. Y. harbour, is 18 miles from the city of N. Y. and in Lat. 40° 30′ N. and Lon. 73° 54′ W.

NEW-JERSEY.

This state was first settled by the Danes, at Bergen, about the year 1624. This country was inhabited by the Swedes and Dutch for many years. The soil of this state is not naturally well adapted to agricultural pursuits, much of the land being either marshy or sandy; yet its proximity to two of the largest markets in the United States, and the industry of its inhabitants have rendered it exceedingly productive of all sorts of fruits and vegetables common to the climate, together with grain and meats of various kinds. This state has many rivers navigable for small vessels. The beautiful fall of 70 feet perpendicular on the Passaic river at Paterson, 18 miles N. W. from New-York, and 15 miles N. of Newark, is finely adapted, and well improved for manufacturing purposes.

Amboy, in Lat. 40° 31′ N. and W. Lon. 74° 11′, at the mouth of the Raritan river, 23 miles from New-York; land-locked by Staten Island, and approachable from the sea by almost any wind, has one of the best harbours on the continent. This state has abundant mineral resources, particularly iron of an excellent quality.

This state has a bank capital of upwards of 5 millions; and in 1829 a school fund of about $246,000. From the school fund, and a tax on the bank capital, a liberal appropriation is made for common schools in this state.

This state is bounded north by New-York; east by the Atlantic ocean and New-York; south by Delaware bay; and west by Pennsylvania. Situated between 38° 57′ and 41° 22′ north Lat. and 75° 25′ and 73° 52 W. Lon. C. May, opposite C. Henlopen, Del. L. 38° 56′ N. Lon: 74° 37′ W.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William Penn, the founder of this powerful state, was the son of Sir William Penn, an admiral in the British navy. He united himself with the society of Friends, then a persecuted sect in England. For services rendered by his father, king Charles the second, in 1681, gave him a tract of land in the western world, and called it Pennsylvania. Penn, with about 2000 followers landed at New Castle, on the Delaware, in 1682. and proceeding up the river, planned Philadelphia, "the city of brotherly love," and erected about 80 buildings in the same year. The piety, philanthropy, and wisdom of its founder, the fertility of its soil, the healthiness of its climate, the pacific disposition of the natives, and the lessons of experience derived by the settlement of other colonies in earlier days and under more rigorous skies, all conspired to render this colony the most prosperous of any of which history gives an account. Penn died in 1718 aged 74 years.

The resources of this state are immense; and the character of the people is well calculated to give them a proper direction. The beautiful Delaware, and other navigable waters of Pennsylvania, its canals and fine roads furnish Philadelphia with a great amount of domestic exports, and render it one of the most important marts of foreign and domestic commerce in the United States.

Pennsylvania is the greatest manufacturing state in the union, and Philadelphia takes the like rank among our manufacturing cities. This state yields to no other in the variety and extent of its mineral treasures, particularly in its exhaustless mines of anthracite and bituminous coal. It would also be unjust to omit honourable mention of the extensive and costly system of canals and railways, which are either completed or in progress, under the patronage of the state, for which, and other internal improvements 15 million of dollars are already expended or appropriated. The Bank capital of this state is $12,815, 334. Harrisburg, its capital town is 98 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia.

This state is bounded north by New-York; east by New Jersey; south east by Delaware; south by Maryland and Virginia; and west by Virginia and Ohio. Situated between 39° 43′ and 42° 12′ N. Lat. and 72° 35′ and 80° 26′ W. Lon. Cape Henlopen, at the south entrance of Delaware bay, is in Lat. 38° 55′ N and Lon. 75° W.

DELAWARE.

The first Europeans that settled this state were a party of Swedes and Finns, who, under the patronage of Gustavus Adelphus landed at Cape Henlopen in 1627. They purchased lands of the Indians on both sides of the river Delaware, and settled themselves at Lewistown, and at the mouth of Christiana Creek, near Wilmington. In 1655 the Dutch took possession of this country, and retained it until the New-Netherlands were subjugated by the English in 1664. This country was formerly called the "Territories" and afterwards the "three Lower Counties on Delaware" and for many years was under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

The name of this state, of the bay and river, is derived from Lord De la War, one of the first settlers of Virginia. This state is generally low and level, is chiefly agricultural, and produces all the staples and luxuries common to its climate, particularly wheat, of which large quantities are floured and exported. The people of this state have always been as celebrated for their patriotism as the "Delaware regiment" was for its bravery.

An important work has lately been completed, the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, which crosses the northern part of the state, and unites the two great bays by sloop navigation.

This state has a school fund of $170,000. No district is entitled to any share of this fund, that will not raise, by taxation, a sum equal to its share of the income of the fund. Bank capital $1,050,000.

This state is bounded north by Pennsylvania; east by Delaware river, Delaware bay, and the Atlantic ocean; and south and west by Maryland. Situated between 38° 29′ and 39° 50′ N. Lat. and 74° 56′ and 75° 40′ W. Lon.

MARYLAND.

About 200 Roman Catholics from England, under a grant from Charles the first to Lord Baltimore, were the first white settlers in this state. They arrived at the mouth of the Potomac in February, 1634, and purchased of the Indians a large village where St. Mary's now stands: Lord Baltimore died in 1676, much honoured and beloved.

This colony was an asylum for the persecuted of religious sects from all parts of the world; which circumstance, with the hospitality of the natives, the fruitfulness of its soil, and the mildness of its climate, tended greatly to its early growth and prosperity. This state is well watered by many rivers emptying into its spacious Chesapeake bay, affording many facilities for the navigation of large and small craft. The soil of this state is adapted to the growth of all sorts of grain, and other commodities suited to its latitude. Its exports of flour and other bread stuffs are immense; tobacco is also a staple article.

The genuine white wheat, and the bright kites foot tobacco, are said to be peculiar to Maryland.

Its beautiful capital city, Baltimore, is now an important mart of trade; and when her splendid internal improvements are completed, will be one of the most favourable positions for foreign and domestic commerce in the U. S. Cape Henry, the S. point of entrance into the Chesapeake bay is in N. Lat. 36° 58′ and W. Lon. 75° 55′.

The capital of this state is Annapolis, 30 miles S. of Baltimore. Bank capital about 10½ millions. The school fund is derived from $75,000 paid by the U. S. for advances made by Maryland during the late war, and by a tax of 20 cents on every $100 bank capital.

This state is bounded north by Pennsylvania; east by Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean; south and west by Virginia. Situated between 38° and 39° 43′ North Lat. and 75° 15′ and 79° 25′ west Lon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In the year 1790 the states of Maryland and Virginia ceded to the U. S. the territory of this district for the purposes of a national capital; and in 1800 it became the seat of the general government of the United States.

This district is delightfully situated on both sides of the Potomac. The land is finely elevated, rather sterile, but pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. The climate is esteemed very healthy. The mean temperature is about 55° of Fahrenheit. The city of Washington is not only the capital of the nation but also of the district. It is under the immediate government of congress. Georgetown and Alexandria are within its limits.

The capital is in Lat. 38° 52′ 45″ N. and 76° 55′ 30″ W. Lon. from Greenwich. The Capitol in Washington is a massive building of the Corinthian order, of free-stone, about 350 feet in front, which, with the president's house, and offices for the several departments, is in a style suited to the convenience and dignity of their objects.

The English made an inroad upon this district and either destroyed or much damaged the public buildings at Washington on the 24th of August 1814. The trade of this district is considerable; but it will doubtless be much augmented when the canal from Washington to the Ohio is completed.

The Congress of the United States meets at Washington on the first Monday of December annually, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

VIRGINIA.

Three ships with one hundred and five persons, under the command of Christopher Newport, in the service of the London Company, having on board Captain Gosnald and other men of standing, arrived from England at the mouth of the Chesapeake bay on the 26th of April, 1607. On the 13th of May following they landed and settled at Jamestown, on James river. The object of these adventurers was partly curiosity to see a new race of beings; but chiefly to acquire wealth by finding silver and gold, with which this country was supposed to abound. Among these adventurers was John Smith, a man of great boldness of character, and one who had been well schooled in the knowledge of human nature both by travelling and adversity.

North America was then a wilderness, inhabited only by a race of men who had no written language, and no tradition whereby their origin can be known. They lived in tribes, scattered over the country, each governed by a chief, or king. They subsisted by hunting and fishing, and by cultivating small quantities of Indian corn. They were darker in color than the Spaniard, but not so black as the negro.

They were unacquainted with the arts, and even with the use of metals. Their weapons of war were a bow and arrows, a stone hatchet, or tomahawk, and a club. They were brave, and susceptible of all the best and worst feelings common to humanity. The colonists at first suffered exceedingly from their own improvidence, and the conduct of the natives towards them. Were it not for the extraordinary exertions and enterprize of Smith, and the kindness of Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, a powerful Indian king, this embryo of a Herculean nation would have perished. About the year 1613, Pocahontas married Mr. Rolfe, a respectable Virginia planter. They went to England, and after receiving from the king and queen the honors due to her rank, and their acknowledgments for her valuable and disinterested services, she died, leaving one child. The virtues and graces of this amiable woman will always live in American story; among the best sons of Virginia are these who count with pride the dreps of her blood circulating in their veins. In 1620 and 1621 one hundred and fifty young women were sent from England and sold to the planters as wives, at prices varying from 100 to 150 pounds of tobacco, then worth three shillings the pound. About this time twenty negroes were landed from a Dutch vessel and sold for slaves!

In 1688 the population of Virginia was about 60,000. The face of this country is much diversified. The part towards the sea is low and level: some of it is marshy: to the west it rises by degrees and becomes mountaineus. The soil is quite productive, and large exports are made from this state of flour, corn and tobacco.

This state is intersected by many beautiful navigable rivers, of which the Potomac, Shenandoah, James and Rappahannoc are the most considerable. Virginia, often called the "Ancient Dominion," is celebrated for her mines and minerals; for her curious caves, springs, and natural bridges; for the urbanity and intelligence of her citizens; for her seconding the movements for American Independence; and, above all, for her being the mother of the Father of his country.

This state is bounded north by Pennsylvania and Maryland, north east by Maryland; east by the Atlantic ocean; south by North Carolina and Tennessee; and west by Kentucky and Ohio. Situated between 36° 33′ and 40° 39′ N. Lat. and 75° 35′ and 83° 29′ W. Lon.

This state has a bank capital of $5,607,000, and a Literary Fund of $1,233,523. $45,000 of this fund is annually appropriated to the education of the poor. This state has also a fund devoted to internal improvements of $2,100,591. The whole capital employed within this state, in internal improvements, is about 3½ millions.

NORTH CAROLINA.

About the year 1645, a number of Virginians took possession of the country north of Albemarle Sound. They appear to have lived without much regard to law. In 1661 a settlement was made near the Clarendon river by adventurers from Massachusetts, which was abandoned by them in 1663, and their place was soon after supplied by emigrants from Barbadoes. North and South Carolina were included in one grant from Charles the 1st in 1630, under the name of Carolina.

About 1675, two governments were established in Carolina under their present names, yet both were under the direction of the same proprietors until 1729. This country is low, level, and exceedingly marshy for 50 or 80 miles from the sea, it then becomes mountainous.

This state produces cotton, rice, tobacco, wheat, corn, fine oak and pitch pine timber. Much tar and turpentine are made in this state. Many of its rivers are navigable for a considerable distance, for such vessels as can pass the bars at their mouths.

It is the misfortune of North Carolina that she has no good harbors. A still greater misfortune is the unhealthiness of her seabeard generally. The hilly and mountainous tracts, however, enjoy a salubrious climate. There is an uncommon variety of climate and productions within the limits of this state. Gold has of late years been found in large quantities, and it is now believed that North Carolina is the centre of the great gold region of the United States.

By a report of the directors of the mint to Congress for 1831, it is stated that there was received from N. Carolina, $294,000 worth of gold; from Virginia, $26,000; and from Georgia, $176,000. Alabama and Tennessee furnished gold bullion to the amount of about $2,000; "indicating, (as the report remarks,) the progressive development of the gold region." This section of country is naturally divided into three zones, presenting very distinct and appropriate features. The first is near the sea, and quite unhealthy. The second is the sand hill tract, interspersed with some valuable river alluvial land. The third is the hilly and mountainous tract, which is the most extensive and fertile portion. The latter and middle tracts are as favorable to health as any section of our country as low as forty degrees north.

Capes Hatteras, Fear, and Look Out are on this coast. Hatteras is in Lat. 35° 15′ N. and Lon. 75° 30′ W. Much of the trade of this state passes to South Carolina and Virginia.

This state has a bank capital of $3,700,000, and a common school fund of $70,000. The "Great Dismal Swamp" in this state, covering about 140,000 acres, extends from Albemarle, to Pamlico Sound. A canal of 22½ miles long, 38 feet wide and 5½ feet deep passing through this swamp is in operation and greatly facilitates the trade of the state.

This state is bounded north by Virginia: east by the Atlantic ocean, south by South Carolina, and west by Tennessee. Situated between 33° 53′ and 36° 33′ North Lat. and 75° 45′ and 84° W. Lon.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The territory of this state and North Carolina was in the same grant from King Charles I. in 1630. In 1670 the governor of Carolina planted a settlement at Port Royal, or Beaufort. The Dutch, French and English, all from different motives, made settlements in South Carolina. This country, for more than 100 miles from the sea, is low, abounding with swamps and marshes. About 150 miles west of Charleston is the ridge, a tract of high land, beyond which the country becomes much elevated.

This state has many boatable rivers, which, with its safe and convenient navigation among a great number of fertile sea islands, makes Charleston a city of much commercial importance. The soil of this state is various, producing cotton, rice, indigo, tobacco, wheat, corn, fine timber, a great variety of fruits, medicinal plants and dyestuffs.

South Carolina is eminently an agricultural state: in each of its various divisions of soil, peculiar plants can be reared in abundance. The climate has the heat of the tropics, and the changeableness of more northern skies. This state is noted for its patriotism during the struggle for independence, and for the hospitality of its inhabitants.

The character of the people of this state is perhaps more definitely formed than that of any part of the U. S. Warm, generous and brave, they are also passionate and indolent.

Bank capital $6.631.833. An annual appropriation is made by the legislature of about $10,000 for the support of free-schools. Charleston Light. L. 32° 44′ N. Lon: 79° 40′ W.

This state is bounded north and north east by North Carolina; south east by the Atlantic ocean; and south west by Georgia. Situated between 32° and 35° 10′ North Lat. and 78° 30′ and 83° 10′ West Lon.

GEORGIA.

In 1732, some benevolent gentlemen in England concerted a project for planting a colony in the southern part of the territory included in the Carolina charter, for the purpose of transporting thither the indigent subjects of Great Britain, and the persecuted protestants of all nations. General James Oglethorpe was a great promoter of this philanthropic scheme. In 1773, a number of emigrants arrived and settled at Yamacraw bluff, or Savannah. By the liberality of the proprietors in extending their patronage alike to all classes of emigrants, as early as 1740 the number of settlers was 2198.

The Alleghany and Apalachian mountains terminate in this State. They extend north through the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, to the Cattskill in New-York.

It is thought that the diversity of soil is greater in Georgia than in any other single state in the union. About one half is flat, alluvial land, the residue hilly or mountainous, and abundantly fertile. Many valuable tropical productions can be cultivated in this state. Oranges, olives, figs, and other articles, which are strangers at the north, are easily raised. The flat land is, however, like that of Carolina, quite unhealthy. This state is bounded north by Tennessee; north east by South-Carolina; south east by the Atlantic ocean; south by Florida, and west by Alabama. Savannah and Augusta are its chief marts of trade. Cotton and tobacco are its staple articles.

This state has a bank capital of $6,882,349, and considerable funds for the support of academies and common schools.

Two considerable tribes of Indians reside partly within the chartered limits of this state, the Cherokees and Creeks. The Cherokees have made more rapid advances in the arts of civilized life than any other tribe of N. American Indians. In 1827 the population of this tribe was 13,563. They owned 1,277 slaves. Their increase for 6 years was 3,563. In 1801 the Mission at Spring Place was established; since which time many others have been brought into successful operation.

In 1827, 500 native children attended the missionary schools, all learning the English language.

Situated between 30° 19′ and 35° North Lat. and 80° 47′ and 85° 42′ West Lon.

ALABAMA.

This state is bounded north by Tennessee; east by Georgia; south by Florida and the gulf of Mexico; and west by Mississippi. Between Lat. 30° 12′ and 35° N. The face of this state is much diversified, and its soil differs in quality from the best to the worst. That part of the state that lies along the gulf of Mexico is low, marshy and sandy, and is unhealthy: about 10 miles from the coast the country becomes more elevated and more healthy, but less productive. As in this section of country generally, the land decreases in value on receding from the rivers. This state abounds in rivers, some of which are boatable for a great distance. The most important of these are the Tombigbee, Alabama and Tennessee. The latter passes through the northern section of the state; and the two former, after meandering through nearly the whole extent of the state, fall into Mobile bay, near the town of Mobile.

All parts of this state are productive of maize; and small grain is raised in its hilly and northern parts. Cotton is the chief staple. A great variety of fruits are easily cultivated here, such as the apple, pear, peach and plum; and even the fig and pomegranate in the lowest latitudes.

Mobile, in N. Lat. 30° 40′ and W. Lon. 88° 11′, is the mart of trade of this state. It is a place of increasing importance, but its growth is impeded by the sand bars at the mouth of its harbor.

The capital of this state is Tuscaloosa, 226 miles E. of N. from Mobile. This state has a bank capital of upwards of a million, and a large fund for internal improvements. Congress has been liberal to Alabama in granting to her great resources for the advancement of education.

MISSISSIPPI.

This stata takes its name from the great river which forms the chief part of its western boundary. Its soil is various. Two-thirds of the state are supposed to be covered with pine forest, and only about ¼ part is either bluff, or river alluvial; this portion of the soil is however of remarkable fertility. It is chiefly confined to the west and south west parts of the state, and these accordingly contain a large share of the white inhabitants, leaving the northeastern part to the almost exclusive possession of the Indians. There is a sea coast of about 80 miles, but not a single harbor, so that New Orleans is the mart of the state. This state has a large range of Latitude, and its climate is quite variable; the thermometer at Natchez has stood as low as 12 above zero of Fahrenheit. The seasons are however generally mild and warm. Cotton is the great staple; the fig abounds south of 32°, but the orange is not entirely safe from occasional frost. The natural and exotic productions of the soil are innumerable. Among the animals, the alligator may be mentioned as being often found in the streams. Mississippi was formerly a part of Georgia. Perhaps no place will be more appropriate than this for a brief description of the basin of the Mississippi. This immense territory is believed to comprise an extent of more than 1,200,000 square miles, the whole of which is drained by the Mississippi and its confluents, and the united mass poured through the delta of Louisiana into the gulf of Mexico. The greatest length of the Missouri, from its remotest source, to the gulf of Mexico, is estimated at 4,500 miles; that of the Mississippi proper at 2,700. The whole basin may be divided into 4 great valleys; those of the Ohio, the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Lower Mississippi. *The Ohio valley* is a vast inclined plane, into which the chief river and its tributaries have worn deep channels. Two very remarkable facts should be noticed. The one is that all that part of this tract above Pittsburg, is at least 200 feet above lake Erie, and if a channel should be formed from that place to the lake, the gentle waters of the Ohio would leave their present bed, and rush in a torrent to swell the St. Lawrence. The other fact is that the waters of this valley do not flow in the bottom of the real slope of the inclined plane; that bottom is indicated by the course of the Illinois river. This great valley has a broken, and in the south east a mountainous surface; generally it has a temperate climate, and a richly fertile soil. Its staples are wheat, and the other cereal gramina. *The Upper Mississippi valley* is widely different from the preceding. The climate is colder; and here we enter upon those boundless prairies, which produce not a single tree, and are in general suitable only for the pasture of cattle. Vast tracts around the head waters of the Mississippi are only a marshy plain. The waters have a sluggish descent, and the region is of course imperfectly drained. This valley has little to invite settlers in comparison with the beautiful countries of the Ohio, and forms a gradual approach to the next subdivision of the Mississippi basin. *The Missouri valley* is by far the most extensive of the four valleys, containing nearly one half the surface of the whole basin. Here may be observed the muddy nature of the water, and another curious fact, that all the great tributaries of the Missouri flow from its right bank, and only unimportant streams from the left. But the chief circumstance which deserves to be mentioned of this valley is, that with the exception of narrow tracts along the margins of the rivers, the whole of this vast territory is one boundless prairie. In summer it is described as an arid waste, and in winter the bleak winds from the north sweep over it without obstruction. It is however represented to be abundantly stored with valuable mineral productions, as coal, iron, &c. *The valley of the lower Mississippi* is the last of these great valleys, and is perhaps, of all parts of the U. S. the most diversified in surface, climate, soil and productions. On the margin of the rivers is some of the richest land in the world; then follow impenetrable swamps and morasses; farther on, a beautiful undulating, and wooded territory, while over other tracts those interminable prairies extend, which seem only intended for the dwelling of the buffalo and the deer. In these last much resemblance is found with the steppes of the interior of Asia: among other things, the fact that some of the rivers as the Arkansaw, Red, &c. are made brackish by the extensive beds of salt over which they roll. Natchez, the principal commercial mart of this state, is situated on elevated ground on the left bank of the Mississippi, in N. Lat. 31° 33′ and W Lon. 91° 25′.

The only bank in this state is at Natchez. Its capital is $1,000,000 and has, with its branches, exclusive banking privileges until 1840. Its dividends, for several years past, have averaged nearly 12 per cent per annum. This state has a literary fund of about $30,000, but no part of it is available till it shall amount to $50,000. As yet no system of primary schools has been adopted in this state.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians own more than half of the territory of this state.

This state is bounded N. by Tennessee; E. by Alabama; S. by the gulf of Mexico and Louisiana; W. by Louisiana and the Arkansas territory. Between Lat. 30° 10′ and 35° N. and Lon. 88° 10′ and 91° 35′ W.

LOUISIANA.

There is perhaps no portion of the world, of the extent of Louisiana, which has so great a variety of soils, or so many water courses within its territory. This state has about six million acres of alluvial land of superior excellence; the residue of her soil, about 24 million acres, consisting of pine forests, prairie, river inundated land, and sea marsh, is, for the most part, unfit for agricultural purposes.

There is but little land of a medium quality in Louisiana: it is generally either extremely fertile, or entirely worthless; and from the vast proportion of the soil which can never be used for agricultural purposes, it can never be expected that this state should support a population equally dense with those of the northern states. It is observable that the settlements in Louisiana are not in spots, or groups, but in lines or strips, along the margins of the rivers. Extremes of manners prevail as well as of soils; from the highest degree of luxury and refinement in the rich planters near New Orleans, to the semi barbarism of the wild hunters of the buffalo and the deer, upon the boundless prairies of the south west. Throughout the state there is nearly an equal mixture of the French and American population, but the latter is fast gaining ground. Louisiana has set her sister states the example of leaving the English law, and forming for herself a valuable code, modelled upon the civil law.

The Mississippi river passes the whole length of this state, and on its left bank, about 105 miles from the sea, stands New Orleans, the great store house of a large portion of the productions of this interesting section of the western world. New Orleans was first settled by the French, about the year 1717. It is 304 miles, by water, below Natchez, 1148 below St. Louis, 977 below the mouth of the Ohio, 1480 below Cincinnati, and 1929 miles below Pittsburg.

From the mouth of Red river to Natchitoches, Lou. is 186 miles; from the mouth of the Tennessee, to Florence, Al. 300; and from the mouth of the Cumberland to Nashville, is 203 miles. Chillicothe, Ohio, is 45, and Columbus 90 miles, on the Scioto river, from Portsmouth on the Ohio. From St. Louis to the head of the Mississippi is 1618, and from that place to the supposed source of the Missouri, is 3,235 miles.

Although the climate, at the outlet to the ocean, of the almost boundless waters which unite at New-Orleans, is exceedingly unfavorable to health in summer months—and the efforts to attract the trade of this immense region to the east and north, by canals and rail roads, through a country affording unequalled facilities for projects of that nature, are great and untiring; still New-Orleans must remain one of the first marts of commerce in the world. The amount of domestic produce and manufactures exported from New-Orleans in the year 1818, was $16,771,711.

The freight of goods up the Mississippi and Ohio from New Orleans varies according to the state of the waters. When the rivers are most favorable, 50 cents per cwt. is the usual price to St. Louis and Cincinnati. Insurance from New Orleans to those places, about 1½ per cent.

This state comprises the southern part of a large tract of country purchased by the U. S. of France in 1803. The river Mississippi was discovered by two French Missionaries in 1673. The country was afterwards explored, and, in honour of Louis the XIV. was called Louisiana.

This state has a bank capital of about $9,000,000. The capital invested in the cultivation of the sugar cane is supposed to amount to 30 millions of dollars. 50,000 hogsheads of sugar are considered an average crop, and 5 per. cent. is considered an average profit. The number of steam boats actually running on the Mississippi and its tributary streams in 1830 was 213. The first steam boat on these waters commenced running in 1812. By legislative enactment nearly $40,000 are annually appropriated to the education of the poor.

This state is bounded N. by the Arkansas territory; E. by Mississippi; S. by the gulf of Mexico, and W by the Mexican states. Between Lat. 29° and 33° N. and Lon. 89° and 94° W.

TENNESSEE.

This state was first settled by the whites in 1765, and was formerly a part of North Carolina and ceded by that state to the United States in 1789. In consequence of a part of this state being very low, and a part of it very high land, the soil and climate are more various than in any other portion of the United States whose difference of latitude is only 1° 40'. The soil of this state is generally very luxuriant, and produces large crops of cotton, wheat, rice, and tobacco.

There are probably few tracts of country in the U. S. more finely watered than Tennessee: it is completely veined by navigable rivers. Being remote from the sea, it is not exposed to sudden changes in temperature; the winters are quite mild, so that it has been observed that the season of vegetation lasts at least three months longer here than in Maine or New Hampshire. The Indians who still reside here are among the best specimens of the sons of the forest; so much have industry and civilization improved their manners.

Its chief rivers are the Mississippi, which washes its western borders; and the Tennessee and Cumberland, which rise in or near the Cumberland mountains, and after meandering through a large tract of country fall into the Ohio, a few miles above the junction of that river with the Mississippi.

Its trade is down the Mississippi to New Orleans. Nashville is a considerable place of trade, 430 miles N. E. of Natchez, and 480 miles N. N. E. of New Orleans, by the Jackson road.

Bounded north by Kentucky; east by North Carolina; south by Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi; and west by Mississippi river. Between 35° and 36° 40' North Lat. and 81° 45' and 90° 3' West Lon.

KENTUCKY.

This state is bounded north by Ohio and Indiana; east by Virginia; south by Tennessee; west by Illinois and Missouri; between 36° 30' and 39° 10' North Lat. and 81° 45' and 89° West Lon. This territory was a part of Virginia until 1792, when it became a state. The climate is very fine, and the soil superior for agricultural purposes.

The first white settlers removed to Kentucky in 1775, and its growth has been ever since exceedingly rapid. The external appearance of things is so inviting, that it has been called the "garden of the west." It is richly wooded, and has an immense variety of flowering plants and shrubs. Nor is this beauty deceptive, for a large part of the state is covered with a deep strong soil. Nearly the whole country rests on a lime stone foundation, into which the rivers have worn deep channels, of course leaving the banks bold and precipitous. In the summer, there is in many parts, great difficulty in procuring fresh water. Till steam boats navigated the Mississippi, almost all the salt used in these regions was obtained from salt springs, or licks, so called, because the buffaloes and other wild animals used to come to these springs and lick up the earth around that was saturated with salt.

Its staples are wheat, corn, cattle, hemp and salt. Its commercial outlet is by the river Ohio, which washes the whole of its north-western boundary. The Kentucky, Sandy, Licking and Cumberland, are its principal rivers. They take their rise in the Cumberland mountains, and fall into the Ohio river.

Louisville, in Lat. 38° 3' N. and Lon. 85° 30' W. above the rapids of the Ohio, 132 miles below Cincinnati and Lexington, 76 miles E. of Louisville, are the principal inland marts of the commerce of this state. A canal passes around the falls of the Ohio at Louisville. Louisville is one of the most promising towns in the western country.

OHIO.

This state was formerly a part of the north western territory. It is bounded S. E. by the Ohio river, or Virginia; south by Ohio river, or Kentucky; west by Indiana; north by Michigan territory and Lake Erie, and E. by N. by Pennsylvania. Situated between 38° 30' and 42° N. Lat. and 80° 20' and 84° 43' W. Lon.

The first permanent settlement of the whites in this state was commenced in 1788, at Marietta, near the junction of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers in Lat. 39° 25' N. and Lon 81° 18' W. 172 miles below Pittsburg.

The waters of the Ohio and its tributary streams, with those of Lake Erie afford this state peculiar privileges. The best proof that can be given of the exuberance of its soil and the industry and enterprize of its people is to state the fact, unprecedented in the settlement of any country, that in 1783 this territory was inhabited only by savages; and that in 1830 it had a population of nearly a million, enjoying all the comforts and luxuries of civilized life in profusion, without a slave to teach them the blessings of liberty; and with minds and means to foster good schools, the bane of slavery.

This state is eminently agricultural, and has many and various staples; wheat, however, is the principal. Some ancient fortifications have been found in this state, and other traces of a people far exceeding in civilization any of the present tribes of N. American Indians. This state has a school fund of $150,000; and one mill on a dollar of the estimated property of the state is annually levied and appropriated to the maintenance of common schools. One thirty sixth part of the land in this, and other new states in the west, is devoted to purposes of education.

The trade of this, with the Atlantic states is very considerable; and is carried on by the rivers Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans; and by lake, canal and river navigation to New York. Cincinnati, in Lat. 39° 6' N. and Lon. 84° 22' W. was first settled in 1789, and has become one of the most important inland depots of commerce in the world. From 15th February, 1830, to February 15, 1831, there were 1277 vessels arrived at Cincinnati, and 1263 departed from thence. When the Baltimore and Ohio rail way and canal are finished much of the trade of this state will go to Baltimore.

Yet, notwithstanding the powerful spirit of enterprise, and the vast sums expended and appropriated by the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland to divert the trade of this and other western states to their respective capitals, and the increasing facilities for the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi to New-Orleans; still, the peculiarly favorable position of the city of New-York, together with the gigantic schemes of internal improvement, formed by the state of New York and the western states, aided by unparalleled natural advantages,—must give to the "commercial emporium" the largest share of the commerce of this rich and rapidly increasing part of our country. By a report of the Auditor of this state, for 1830, the amount of taxable property was $64.580.655. Among the items of taxes for 1830, $226.716 are for state and canal, and $224.267 for county and school. Total tax for 1830, $559.074. Bank capital, $1,600,000.

INDIANA.

This state was formerly a part of the north western territory. It was erected into a territorial government in 1800. it is bounded north and north west by Michigan territory and lake; east by Ohio; south by Kentucky, or the Ohio river; and west by Illinois. It lies between 37° 47' and 41° 46' north Lat. and 84° 43 and 87° 55' west Lon. The face of this country is more level than that of Ohio: Its productions are much the same, although there is not so large a proportion of good land.

Yet there are parts of this state not exceeded in fertility by any country; the vegetable soil has in many places measured 22 feet in depth. The most striking feature in the geography of Indiana is the Prairies, or natural meadows, which extend over a large portion of the state. They are destitute of trees, and covered with grass and wild flowers, of 6 or 8 feet high. These prairies cover a vast extent of country north west of the Ohio, and also on the west of the Mississippi. They afford pasturage to countless herds of buffaloes, deer, and various other wild animals.

Its principal river is the Wabash which is boatable for 340 miles. This river approaches within nine miles of the navigable waters of Lake Erie: It falls into the Ohio 128 miles above the junction of that river with the Mississippi, or 1105 miles from New Orleans. A canal is in progress between the Wabash and the Maumee, which falls into Lake Erie; which, when accomplished, will afford Indiana a safe and easy intercourse with New York.

Vincennes and Indianapolis are flourishing towns; the former is on the Wabash; in N. Lat. 39° 47' and W. Lon. 85° 58'. The course of the trade of this state is at present down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans: one thirty sixth part of the public lands in this state are appropriated for the support of schools.

ILLINOIS.

There is no section of our country of equal extent whose soil and climate are so well adapted to all kinds of agricultural purposes, or whose water communications with the ocean are more numerous and important than those of Illinois. The face of this country is generally either prairie, or rolling, rather than hilly land; it is mostly level in its eastern section. There is but little if any waste land in this state; and at this period there are large portions of its territory, of superior soil and climate, densely covered with forest timber, for sale at prices well worthy the attention of the settler or speculator. Illinois river, which traverses the whole of the centre of this state, and falls into the Mississippi 36 miles above St. Louis, 1184 above New Orleans, is a subject of curiosity, in as much as it is the natural link between the almost boundless waters of the Mississippi basin, and those of the western lakes. The distance from the mouth of the Illinois to Chicago, on Michigan lake, is upwards of 400 miles, yet the fall from a summit level on that river, both to the Mississippi and to lake Michigan does not exceed 60 feet. Loaded boats of considerable size pass on that river, to and from those distant waters, in the season of freshets, without any effort of art to facilitate the navigation.

But few sections of the globe can compare with this state in its natural water communications and in the choice of markets which those communications afford. A safe, expeditious, and probably as cheap a method as a traveller from the eastern and northern sections of the U. S. can adopt to reach Vandalia, the capital of Illinois, with or without heavy baggage, is to take the Erie canal at Albany to Buffalo, 363 miles; thence to the mouth of the Maumee river in Ohio, at the S.W. extremity of that lake, about 250 miles; thence up the Maumee 80 miles to a portage of 5 miles to the Wabash; then down the Wabash about 240 miles to Palestine, Illinois, and from thence to Vandalia about 80 miles by land. Whole distance from Albany to Vandalia 1018 miles. Passage from Albany to Buffalo by canal boats, $5; from Buffalo to Sandusky bay, or Detroit, by sloop navigation about $3. Freight from New York to Albany, 144 miles, $2 20, from Albany to Buffalo $20, and from Buffalo to Sandusky, or Detroit, $5 60 per ton. Freight *down* to Albany about 50 *per cent. less.* Transportation on the interior rivers about the same as on the canal, and land carriage rather less than in New England. When the Miami canal is finished, from the Maumee to Cincinnati, a good passage may be obtained that way; but the distance, if not the expense, will be much increased.

When it is considered that the insurance by river, canal and lake navigation is very trifling, and the passage for eight months in the year, certain; whilst the insurance to and up the Mississippi is very considerable, and the passage circuitous, slow and uncertain; the northern route to and from this region is decidedly preferable.

The reflection has been naturally suggested, that "if we glance an eye over the immense regions thus connected; if we regard the fertility of soil, the multiplicity of product which characterize those regions; and if we combine those advantages afforded by nature, with the moral energy of the free and active people who are spreading their increasing millions over its surface, what a vista through the darkness of future time opens upon us! We see arts, science, industry, virtue and social happiness, already increasing in those countries beyond what the most inflated fancy would have dared to hope thirty or forty years ago." The mouth of the Maumee in Sandusky bay is 565 feet above the tide waters at Albany; and the fall of the Ohio and Mississippi from Pittsburg to New Orleans is 500 feet. Illinois lies between lat. 36° 57′ and 42° 30′ N. and in lon. 87° 12′ and 91° 5′ W. Bounded N. by the N. W. territory; E. by Indiana; S. by Kentucky; and W. by Missouri.

MISSOURI.

This state is bounded N. E. and S. E. by the Mississippi river; S. by the territory of Arkansas; and W. and N. by the western unappropriated territory of the U. S. formerly a part of Louisiana. Between Lat. 36° and 40° 36′ N. and Lon. 88° 25′ and 94° 10′ W. The territory of this state was formerly a part of Louisiana. The first white settlements were made by the French in 1760. St. Louis was first settled in 1762; but this country having changed masters, passing from France to Spain, and then from Spain to France, grew in population and importance but slowly until the cession of it to the U. S. by France in 1803. There is perhaps no region of country in the world, of the extent of Missouri, that can compare in the magnitude, number and navigable facilities of its rivers. St. Louis, or some place in its vicinity, seems destined by nature to become an important mart of a vastly extended country. The soil of Missouri on its numerous rivers, of which the Mississippi, Missouri, Lemaine, St. Francis, Black, Merrimack, and Osage, are the most considerable, is of a quality equal to any in the western country, but the soil of the greater part of the territory is by no means productive. The climate of Missouri is liable to great extremes of heat and cold. In metal and other fossil substances, Missouri is probably the richest region in the U. S. The lead mines of Missouri, which are chiefly in the county of Washington, are considered the most valuable in the known world. The lead from this source is understood during the year 1830. to have completely excluded foreign lead from our markets, unless in very inconsiderable quantities. From the various lead mines of the U. S. nearly 15 millions pounds were produced in 1829. When this state was admitted into the union, a great effort was made to interdict slavery within its territory: but the friends of slavery prevailed.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

This territory includes a peninsula formed by Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie on the north east, Lake Michigan on the west, and bounded south by the states of Ohio and Indiana, and also the extensive tract of country between the Mississippi, and the Lakes Superior and Michigan. From the fertility of the soil, the goodness of the climate, and the ease with which produce can be transported by lake, canal, and river navigation to New York, it cannot be doubted that this territory will soon become an important member of the union. Indeed it possesses singular advantages for the most extensive inland commerce, and is already the centre of the north western fur trade. The face of the country is generally flat, or gently rolling. There is much that is extremely fertile; but the coldness and great length of the winter will probably obstruct its settlement till the more southern regions of the Ohio shall be filled.

Detroit is the principal place of business in Michigan. It is situated on a strait between lakes Erie and St. Clair, 18 miles from the former, and 9 miles below the latter. Detroit was first settled by the French in 1670, and has ever been a point of country of considerable interest. The passage of the strait of St. Clair, in summer months, is very pleasant, the banks fertile and well cultivated, the water gentle and of sufficient depth for ships of great burthen. Freight from Detroit to the city of New York, 837 miles, $14 per ton. Insurance about ¼ per cent. Detroit is in N. Lat. 42° 24′, and W. Lon. 82° 58′, and 526 miles from Washington.

This territory is situated between 41° 31′ and 46° 51′ North Lat. and 82° 18′ and 87° 25′ West Lon.

ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

This territory was formed out of ancient Louisiana, and became a territory of the U. S. in 1819. It is bounded east by the river Mississippi; south by Louisiana and Red river; west by Texas; and north by the unappropriated territory of the U. S. and by Missouri. It extends about 550 miles from east to west, and between N. Lat. 33° and 36° 30′. The first settlements in the Louisiana country were made in this territory. From the great extent of this territory, the face of the country, the soil and the climate are much diversified. A chain of mountains passes through Arkansas from N. E. to S. W. and extends into Texas. The country S. E. of the monntains is low and liable to annual submersion. To the N. W. the country presents a large expanse of prairie, without wood, except on the borders of rivers. As low at Lat. 35° the thermometer ranges from 97° above, to 20° below zero. Arkansas has a large portion of land of great fertility, which produces cotton, wheat, corn, cattle, with a great variety of fruits and vegetables. Large quantities of iron ore, gypsum, and common salt are found in this territory. Arkansas, its principal river, and after the Missouri, the largest and longest tributary of the Mississippi, rises in the Rocky mountains, and after meandering a great distance traverses this territory nearly in the centre and falls into the Mississippi 591 miles above New Orleans.

White river is also very considerable: a steam boat from the Mississippi arrived at Batesville, on that river, about 400 miles distant, on the 4th of January 1831.

Little Rock is the capital, and the principal deposit of the trade of this territory: Little Rock is on the Arkansas river, about 120 miles above its mouth. The Hot Springs of Arkansas have become famous for their medicinal virtues. They are situated near the forks of the Wachitta river, and are much frequented. The land around them is called "the land of peace;" and tribes of Indians unfriendly to each other, on arriving at this place always suspend hostilities.

FLORIDA TERRITORY.

This territory is bounded north by Georgia; east by the Atlantic ocean; south by the gulf of Mexico; and west by the same gulf and Alabama. This is the most southern part of the U. S. It is divided into East and West Florida; the former is on the Atlantic ocean and has St. Augustine for its capital, in Lat. 29° 45′ N. and Lon. 81° 30′ W. The latter is on the gulf of Mexico and has Pensacola for its capital, in Lat. 30° 28′ N. and Lon. 88° 12′ W. Both are however under one territorial government. Florida was discovered in 1512, and was first settled by the French, in 1562. In 1639 it was conquered by Spain. Although Florida is a peninsula of more than 1000 miles outline of sea coast, only 120 miles mean breadth, and less in size than the state of Illinois, yet owing to the indolence or inattention of its former possessors, a large portion of its territory is but imperfectly known. From the best sources it appears that the soil of Florida is of an inferior quality, excepting those sections of it near and along its streams. The vegetable productions of Florida are numerous and valuable; cotton, indigo, rice, sugar-cane, indian corn and tobacco; also the olive, orange, lime, peach and fig tree are already cultivated with success. It is supposed that the coffee plant would flourish here. The live oak and laurel magnolia are indigenous. The capitals of Florida are its chief marts of trade. Both have good harbors; Pensacola is also a depot of the American navy.

The small island of Key West is near the coast of Florida, in the gulf of Mexico, a rendezvous for ships of war and merchantmen, the most southerly settlement of the U. S. in Lat. 24° 34′ N. and Lon. 81° 33′ W.

The climate of Florida is soft and delicious, rarely suffering from extreme cold, and constantly refreshed by sea breezes from the Atlantic or the gulf of Mexico. Invalids from all parts of the U. S. resort to St. Augustine for health, and are generally benefited by the air. Bank at Tallahassee, in Lat. 30° 28′ N. and Lon. 84° 36′ W. capital $600,000. Pensacola is 1050, and St. Augustine 841 miles from Washington.

This territory was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, and in 1781 it was again recovered by Spain.

GREAT WESTERN TERRITORY.

With the exception of a number of trading houses, and military posts, this territory is peopled only by the natives of the forest. Its government, for temporary purposes, is connected with that of Michigan. The best account of the character of the natives, the soil, climate and rivers of this country is found in the journal of Lewis & Clark, who under the direction of the national government, traversed this immense region, over the rocky mountains to the Columbia river on the Pacific ocean, in the years 1804, '5 and '6, and in a later account by Major Long, who, with an exploring party visited the valley of the Missouri in 1823.

Our knowledge however of this territory is at present quite limited; but as a part of the soil is known to be very good, the face of the country rather undulating than hilly, the climate mild for its latitude, particularly on the western side of the mountains, and the passage of the Rocky mountains less difficult than has been supposed, other states and territories like Ohio, Illinois and Michigan will doubtless arise in this distant, but highly interesting section of the territory of the U. S. Large quantities of furs and peltry are collected in this territory and sent to Detroit.

This territory has a western outline on the Pacific ocean of about 500 miles. The Columbia, Oregon, or River of the West is estimated to be about 1600 miles long; it rises in the Rocky mountains in Lat. about 55° N. and falls into the Pacific ocean in Lat. 46° 19′ N. and Lon. 123° 54′ W.; and is navigable 183 miles from its mouth, to which distance the tide flows.

This river is also navigable a great distance above tide water, after passing some short narrows, rapids and falls. The Oregon territory, so called, is that portion of this country lying west of the Rocky mountains. From the mouth of the Columbia to Washington is about 3,100 miles.

When the Indian titles to these unappropriated lands of the U. S. are *extinguished*, 150 states may be formed of larger territory than that of Massachusetts.

THE GREAT LAKES.

These immense waters, whose centre generally makes the boundary line between the United States and the Canadas, have a natural outlet to the Atlantic ocean, by the river and gulf of St. Lawrence. An assemblage of such vast fresh water seas, the immense basin or country in which they are embodied, the great arteries which supply them, and the rapid increase of population within this basin; together with their relative position between two powerful nations, deserve a few remarks even in this brief outline of the United States.

Passing from the sea up the St. Lawrence, the first important place we meet is Quebec, the "Gibraltar of America," about 400 miles from the sea, in Latitude 46° 47′ N. and 71° 10′ W. Longitude. The St. Lawrence is navigable for the largest vessels to Quebec, and even to Montreal, in Latitude 45° 31′ N. and Longitude 73° 35′ W. 166 miles above Quebec, for vessels of 400 tons. The tide flows to within 60 miles of Montreal; a greater distance than it is known to flow in any other river in the world. From Montreal to Ogdensburg, one of the termini of a contemplated rail-road from Boston, a distance of 120 miles, the St. Lawrence is in many places very rapid and of difficult navigation. From Ogdensburg to Lewiston, the most northern and western points of navigation on Lake Ontario, is about 290 miles. This lake covers an area of 5,100,000 acres, and is navigable for the largest ships. Passing the great cataract of Niagara, from Lewiston to Buffalo, is 28 miles. From Buffalo to Detroit, is about 320 miles. Lake Erie covers an area of 7,680,000 acres; but its depth of water is not so great as that of Ontario. A large amount of tonnage is employed on this lake; and its commerce, as well as that of Ontario, is rapidly increasing.

The strait of St. Clair, 27 miles long, on which Detroit is built, connects this lake with those of St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior. The St. Clair covers an area of about 800,000, and Huron about 12,800,000 acres. Lake Michigan is about 300 miles long, and covers an area of 9,000,000 acres. This lake is wholly within the limits of the United States. Michigan is connected with Huron by the strait of Michilimackinack, 40 miles long, which, with the lake, is navigable for large vessels. 'Mackinaw is an island in this strait, a place of considerable trade, has a custom house, and is a port of entry.

Passing from Lake Huron by the strait of St. Mary, about 40 miles long, and having a fall of about 23 feet, we come to Lake Superior, the largest fresh water sea in the known world. This lake is elevated above the tide waters of the Atlantic ocean, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 611 feet; and covers an area of 19,200,000 acres. From the northern and western extremity of this lake, to the mouth of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, is about 1800 miles; and the whole area covered by the waters of the lakes mentioned, is 54½ million acres, or 85,155 square miles.

Great and laudable exertions are making by the British government and the people of the Canadas to draw the trade of this immense basin to Montreal and Quebec. More than a million of dollars has already been expended on the Welland canal to unite lakes Erie and Ontario by sloop navigation round the falls of Niagara: the distance is 42 miles; and the elevation of lake Erie, above Ontario, is 334 feet. When we consider the many and great difficulties attending the navigation of the St. Lawrence, it is confidently believed that our canal and rail-road systems, particularly the latter, will prove the best medium of commercial operations between this basin and the ocean.

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is calculated that there are 313,130 Indians within the limits of the United States: viz. in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Virginia, 2,573; New York, 4,820; Pennsylvania, 300; North Carolina, 3,100; South Carolina, 300; Georgia, 5,000; Tennessee, 1,000; Ohio, 1,877; Mississippi, 23,100; Alabama, 19,200; Louisiana, 939; Indiana, 4,050; Illinois, 5,900; Missouri, 5,631; Michigan, 9,310; Arkansas, 7,200; Florida, 4,000; in the country east of the river Mississippi, north of Illinois, and west of the three upper Lakes, 20,200; west of the Mississippi, east of the Rocky Mountains, and not included in the states of Louisiana or Missouri, or the territory of Arkansas, 94,300; within the Rocky Mountains, 20,000; and west of the Rocky Mountains, between latitude 44° to 49°, 80,000. The United States have acquired of the Indians, by treaty at various times, in different states, 209,219,865 acres of land. The United States pay to different tribes permanent annuities, amounting to $142,525, and annuities limited to end in ten years, $163,325.

TABLE OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, &C. &C.

States and Territories.	Square miles.	Pop. in 1790.	Pop. in 1800.	Pop. in 1810.	Pop. in 1820.	Pop. in 1830.	Free col. persons in 1820.	Free col. persons in 1830.	Slaves in 1820.	Slaves in 1830.	No. Inh. to sq mle.	Became a Member of the Union.	No. of Militia. 1830.	Rp's to Con-gr'ss	Revo. Pen-sn'rs. 1831.	Supply of tr'ps. for Revo. Army.	Expenditures for the Revo. War.	Governors of States and Territories.	Chief Justices of States	Mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice President.	
1 Maine	32,000	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,437	929	1,171	. .	. .	12	March 15, 1820.	41,136	8	960			Samuel E. Smith	Prentiss Mellen	General Ticket	1
2 N. Hampshire	9,280	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,328	786	602	. .	. .	29	June 21, 1788.	29,149	5	703	12,497	4,278,015	Samuel Dinsmoor	W. M. Richardson	do.	2
3 Vermont	10,212	85,539	154,465	217,895	235,764	280,657	903	881	. .	. .	27	March 4, 1791.	27,653	5	931			William A. Palmer	T. Hutchinson	do.	3
4 Masssachusetts	7,800	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,408	6,740	7,045	. .	. .	78	Feb. 7, 1788.	49,560	12	1,439	67,907	17,964,613	Levi Lincoln	Lemuel Shaw	do.	4
5 Rhode Island	1,360	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,199	3,554	3,564	48	. .	71	May 29, 1790.	9,600	2	160	5,908	3,782,907	Lem. H. Arnold	Samuel Eddy	do.	5
6 Connecticut	4,674	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	297,675	7,870	8,047	97	. .	63	Jan. 9, 1788.	24,893	6	698	31,939	9,285,738	John S. Peters	David Daggett	do.	6
7 New-York	46,000	340,120	586,050	959,049	1,372,812	1,919,132	29,279	44,869	10,088	76	42	July 26, 1788.	188,615	40	2,749	17,781	7,179,983	E. T. Throop	John Savage	do.	7
8 New-Jersey	6,900	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	320,823	12,460	18,303	7,557	2,254	46	Dec. 18, 1787.	39,171	6	380	10,726	5,342,771	S. L. Southard	J. C. Hornblower	do.	8
9 Pennsylvania	43,950	434,373	602,545	810,091	1,049,313	1,348,233	30,202	37,930	211	403	31	Dec. 12, 1787.	177,743	28	1,034	25,678	14,137,076	George Wolf	John B. Gibson	do.	9
10 Delaware	2,068	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	12,958	15,855	4,509	3,292	37	Dec. 7, 1787.	7,454	1	15	2,386	839,320	David Hazard	Kensey Johns	Legislature	10
11 Maryland	10,800	319,728	345,824	380,546	407,350	447,040	39,730	52,038	107,398	102,994	41	April 28, 1788.	46,113	8	140	19,912	7,568,145	T. H. Carroll	John Buchanan	Districts	11
12 D. of Columbia	100	. . .	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	4,048	6,152	6,377	6,119	399	. . .	1,756		18						12
13 Virginia	64,000	747,610	880,200	974,622	1,065,366	1,211,405	36,889	47,348	425,153	469,757	18	June 27, 1788.	101,054	21	668	26,678	19,085,982	John Floyd	F. T. Brooke	General Ticket	13
14 N. Carolina	43,800	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	14,612	19,543	205,417	245,601	17	Nov. 29, 1789.	61,785	13	256	7,263	10,427,586	Montfort Stokes	L. Henderson	do.	14
15 S. Carolina	30,080	240,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	6,826	7,921	258,075	315,401	19	May 23, 1788.	49,512	9	116	6,417	11,523,299	James Hamilton, Jr.	C. J. Colcock	Legislature	15
16 Georgia	58,200	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	516,823	1,763	2,486	149,656	217,531	9	Jan. 2, 1788.	39,056	9	77	2,679	2,993,801	Wilson Lumpkin	Wm. H. Crawford	General Ticket	16
17 Alabama	50,800		8,850	40,352	127,901	309,527	571	1,572	41,879	117,549	6	Dec. 14, 1819.	30,000	5	35			John Gayle	A. S. Lipscomb	do.	17
18 Mississippi	45,350	. . .			75,448	136,621	458	519	32,814	65,659	3	Dec. 10, 1819.	13,724	2	16			A. M. Scott	Edward Turner	do.	18
19 Louisiana	48,220	. . .	. . .	76,556	153,407	215,739	10,476	16,710	69,064	109,588	4	April 6, 1812.	14,808	3	10			A. B. Roman	George Matthews	do.	19
20 Tennessee	40,000	. . .	105,602	261,727	420,813	681,904	2,727	4,555	80,107	141,603	17	June 1, 1796.	60,887	13	275			William Carroll	Robert Whyte	do.	20
21 Kentucky	39,000	73,677	220,959	406,511	564,317	687,917	2,759	4,917	126,732	165,213	17	June 1, 1792.	63,602	13	478			John Breathitt	George Robertson	do.	21
22 Ohio	39,000	. . .	45,365	230,760	581,434	935,884	4,723	9,567	. .		24	Feb. 19, 1803.	125,159	19	534			Robert Lucas	Peter Hitchcock	do.	22
23 Indiana	36,250	. . .	4,651	24,520	147,178	343,031	1,230	3,629	190	3	9	Dec. 11, 1816.	40,000	7	124			Noah Noble	Isaac Blackford	do.	23
24 Illinois	59,000	. . .	215	12,282	55,211	157,445	457	1,637	917	747	3	Dec. 3, 1818.	8,521	3	28			John Reynolds	William Wilson	do.	24
25 Missouri	60,300	. . .	. . .	19,783	66,586	140,455	347	569	10,222	25,091	2	March 2, 1821.	7,838	2	18			John Miller	M. M'Girk	do.	25
26 Michigan Ter.	54,000	. . .	551	4,762	8,896	31,639	174	261	. .	32		. . .	1,503		10			George D. Porter	Under the jurisdiction of the U. States Court.		26
27 Arkansas Ter.	121,000	. . .	. . .	1,062	14,273	30,388	59	141	1,617	4,576		. . .	2,028					John Pope			27
28 Florida Ter.	45,090	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	34,730		844		15,501		. . .	. .					William P. Duvall			28
Total	1,009,234	3,884,635	5,309,718	7,239,903	9,636,081	12,859,194	232,530	319,576	1,538,128	2,008,990			1,262,320	240	11,872	237,771	114,409,303				

There were also 56,163 *militia* employed in this war, at various times; of which Mass. furnished 15,155.

It has been estimated that this war cost the U. S. $135,000,000, besides the loss to individuals of twice that sum by the depreciation of *continental money*.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

OF SOME PRINCIPAL PLACES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Alexandria, Egypt, 31d 11m N. 30d 13m E.
Algiers, Africa, 36d 49m N. 3d 5m E.
Amsterdam, Holland, 52d 22m N. 4d 53 E.
Archangel, Russia, 64d 32m N. 40d 44m E.
Athens, Greece, 37d 58m N. 23d 45m E.
Batavia, Island of Java, 6d 12m S. 106d 56m E.
Berlin, Prussia, 52d 32m N. 13d 22m E.
Bermuda, Atlantic Ocean, 32d 35m N. 63d 28m W.
Bombay, East Indies, 18d 57m N. 73d 00m S.
Breslaw, Silesia, 51d 6m N. 17d 2m E.
Brest, France, 48d 23m N. 4d 29m W.
Buenos Ayres, South America, 34d 37m S. 53d 24m W.
Brussels, Netherlands, 50d 51m N. 4d 22m E.
Cadiz, Spain, 36d 32m N. 6d 17m W.
Cairo, Egypt, 30d 3m N. 31d 18m E.
Carthagena, South America, 10d 25m N. 70d 30m W.
Canton, China, 23d 8m N. 113d 13m E.
Calcutta, East Indies, 32d 35m N. 88d 30m E.
Cape Francois, Hayti, 19d 46m N. 72d 18m W.
Cape of Good Hope, Africa, 33d 55m S. 18d 24m E.
Cape Horn, South America, 55d 58m S. 67d 21m W.
Constantinople, Turkey, 41d 1m N. 28d 55m E.
Copenhagen, Denmark, 55d 41m N. 12d 34m E.
Dantzic, Prussia, 54d 21m N. 18d 38m E.
Dresden, Saxony, 51d 3m N. 13d 43m E.
Dublin, Ireland, 53d 12m N. 6d 35m W.
Edinburgh, Scotland, 55d 57m N. 3d 13m W.
Funchal, Madeira, 32d 38m N. 17d 6m W.
Geneva, Switzerland, 46d 12m N. 6d 51m E.
Genoa, Italy, 44d 25m N. 8d 58m E.
Gibraltar, Spain, 36d N. 5d 19m W.
Goa, E. Indies, 15d 31m N. 73d 45m E.
Halifax, Nova-Scotia, 44d 45m N. 63d 25m W.
Hamburgh, Germany, 53d 33m N. 9d 59m E.
Havre, France, 49d 29m N. 0d 7m E.
Havana, West Indies, 23d 9m N. 82d 13m W.
Jerusalem, Asiatic Turkey, 31d 48m N. 33d E.
Lisbon, Portugal, 38d 42m N. 9d 9m W.
Lima, South America, 12d 3m S. 77d 7m E.
London, England, 51d 31m N. 0d 5m W.
Lyons, France, 45d 46m N. 4d 50m E.
Madrid, Spain, 40d 25m N. 3d 42m W.
Manilla, Phillippine Islands, 14d 38m N. 120d 58m E.
Madras, East Indies, 13d 4m N. 18d 17m E.
Malacca, East Indies, 2d 10m N. 102d 5 m E.
Mexico, North America, 19d 26m N. 99d 5m W.
Milan, Italy, 45d 28m N. 9d 12m E.
Moscow, Russia, 55d 46m N. 37d 33m E.
Montevideo, South America, 34d 35m S. 58d 24m W.
Munich, Bavaria, 48d 8m N. 11d 35m E.
Nankin, China, 32d 4m N. 118d 47m E.
Naples, Italy, 40d 50m N. 14d 6m E.
Otaheite, Pacific Ocean, 17d 26m S. 149d 30m W.
Owhyhee, Sandwich Islands, 20d 17m N. 156d 0m E.
Paris, France, 48d 50m N. 2d 20m E.
Palermo, Sicily, 38d 7m N. 13d 22m E.
Pekin, China, 39d 54m N. 116 d 28m E.
Port Jackson, New Holland, 34d 0m N. 153d 12m E.
Porto Rico, West Indies, 18d 29m N. 66d 13m W.
Prague, Bohemia, 50d 5m N. 14d 25m E.
Quito, South America, 0d 13m S. 78d 55m W.
Rio de Janeiro, South America, 22d 54m S. 43d 18m W.
Rome, Italy, 41d 54m N. 12d 30m E.
Siam, Asia, 14d 21m N. 100d 50m E.
St. Helena, Atlantic Ocean, 17d 44m N. 5d 49m W.
St. Petersburgh, Russia, 59d 56m N. 30d 19m E.
Stockholm, Sweden, 59d 20m N. 18d 4m E.
Smyrna, Asia, 38d 28m N. 27d 7m E.
Tobolsk, Siberia, 58d 12m N. 68d 6m E.
Tripoli, Africa, 36d 49m N. 3d 5m E.
Tunis, Africa, 36d 48m N. 10d 11m E.
Turin, Piedmont, 45d 4m N. 7d 40m E.
Vienna, Austria, 48d 13m N. 16d 23m E.
Warsaw, Poland, 52d 14m N. 21d 3m E.
Wardhuys, Lapland, 70d 22m N. 31d 7m E.
York, U. Canada, 43d 33m N. 79d 20m W.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES---1830.

☞ The seats of government of the several states are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; and the county towns, or seats, in *Italics*. The first figures give the population of the county in 1820; the second, the population of the county in 1830: Then is given the population of the county town, 1830, with its course and distance from some noted town, or the capital of the state, and its distance from Washington; and then is given the population in 1830, of as many of the largest towns, in each county, as the limits of this work will permit. The population is taken chiefly from official sources: The distances are from the "Table of the Post Offices" for 1831.

MAINE.—CUMBERLAND Co. 49,445—60,113. City of *Portland*, 12,601; 542 miles from Washington. Brunswick, 3,747. Gorham, 2,988. Minot, 2,908. North Yarmouth, 2,664 Freeport, 2,623. Falmouth, 1,966. Durham, 1,731. Cape Elizabeth, 1,697. Gray, 1,575. HANCOCK Co. 17,856.—21,347. *Castine*, 1,155. 134 N. E. by E. from Portland, 676. Bucksport, 2,237. Deer Isle, 2,217. Vinalhaven, 1,794. Sedgwick, 1,606. Mount Desert, 1,603. Ellsworth, 1,385. Penobscot, 1,271. Bluehill, 1,899. Brooksville, 1,089. KENNEBEC Co. 40,150—52,491. AUGUSTA, 3,980, 53 N. N. E. 595. Hallowell, 3,964. Gardner, 3,709. Farmington, 2,340. China, 2,234. Vassalborough, 2,761. Clinton, 2,125. Sidney, 2,191. Waterville, 2,216. Winthrop, 1,887. LINCOLN Co. 46,843—57,181. *Wiscasset*, 2,443, 47 N. E. 589. *Topsham*, 1,564. *Warren*, 2,030. Thomaston, 2,221. Bath, 3,773. Waldoborough, 3,113. Bristol, 2,450. Boothbay, 2,290. Lisbon, 2,423. Litchfield, 2,308. OXFORD Co. 27,104—35,217. *Paris*, 2,337. 39 N. by W. 581. Livermore, 2,456. Turner, 2,218. Norway, 1,712. Fryeburgh, 1,353. Jay, 1,276. Hartford, 1,297. Waterford, 1,123. Sumner, 1,099. Rumford, 1,126. Bethel, 1,620. Buckfield, 1,510. PENOBSCOT Co. 13,870—31,530. *Bangor*, 2,868. 119 N. E. 661. Maddawaska, 2,487. Hampden, 2,020. Orono, 1,473. Exeter, 1,438. Orrington, 1,234. Brewer, 1,078. Dover, 1,042. Dixmont, 945. Sebec, 903. SOMERSET Co. 21,787—35,788. *Norridgewock*, 1,710. 81 N. N. E. 623. Fairfield, 2,002. Anson, 1,532. Athens, 1,200. Bloomfield, 1,072. Canaan, 1,076. Madison, 1,272. Mercer, 1,210. New Portland, 1,215. Stark, 1,471.
WALDO Co. 22,253—29,790. *Belfast*, 3,077. 99 N. E. by E. 641. Frankfort, 2,487. Camden, 2,200. Prospect, 2,381 Lincolnsville, 1,702. Montville, 1,743. Palermo, 1,258. Hope, 1,541. Monroe, 1,081. Unity, 1,299.
WASHINGTON Co. 12,744—21,295. *Machias*, 1,021. 203 E. N. E. 745. Eastport, 2,450. Calais, 1,686. Harrington, 1,118. Lubec, 1,535. East Machias, 1,066. Dennysville, 856. Jonesborough, 810. Addison, 741. Perry, 735.
YORK Co. 46,283—51,710. *York*, 3,485. 42 S.W. by S. 500. *Alfred*, 1,453. Berwick, 3,168. Buxton, 2,856 Kennebunk, 2,233. Kennebunk Port, 2,763. Kittery, 2,202. Hollis, 2,273. Parsonsfield, 2,465. Wells, 2,977.

The population of this State in 1765, was 20,783. There were in this State in 1830, 819 white males, and 909 do. females of 80 and under 90 years of age; 92 white males, and 139 do. females of 90 and under 100; and 1 white male, and 3 do. females upwards of 100 years of age. There were 187 white and 2 colored persons deaf and dumb; 157 whites and 5 colored persons who were blind; and 2,830 aliens. The *Baptists* in this State have 210 churches, about 160 ministers, and 12,936 communicants; the *Congregationalists* 156 churches, 107 ministers, and about 10,000 communicants; the *Methodists* 56 ministers, and 12,182 communicants. There are 50 congregations of *Free-Will Baptists*; 30 societies of *Friends*; 12 *Unitarian* societies; 4 *Episcopalian* ministers; 4 *Roman Catholic* churches: 3 societies of the *New Jerusalem Church*, and some *Universalists*.

Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, in the county of Cumberland, 27 miles from Portland, was founded 1794: 392 Alumni; 7 Instructors; 137 Under-graduates; 12,300 vols. in Libraries; William Allen, D. D. Pres't. *Waterville College*, at Waterville, in the county of Kennebec, 71 miles from Portland, was founded 1820: Alumni, 60; Instructors, 5; Under-graduates, 45; 2,400 vols. in Libraries: Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D. President. There were in this State in 1830, 31 Academies, whose aggregate funds amounted to $170,222. The *Maine Wesleyan Seminary*, at Readfield, 11 miles from Augusta, uniting agricultural and mechanical labor with literary pursuits, promises much good to the community.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—ROCKINGHAM Co. 40,526—44,452. *Portsmouth*, 8,082. 45 E. S. E. from Concord, 491 from W. *Exeter*, 2,758. Derry, 2,178. Deerfield, 2,086. Chester, 2,039. Salem, 1,310. Candia, 1,362. Epping, 1,263. Hampton, 1,103. Seabrook, 1,096. Windham, 1,006. Londonderry, 1,469. New-Market, 2,013. Northwood, 1,342. Nottingham, 1,157. Rye, 1,172. Raymond, 1,000. STRAFFORD Co. 51,415—58,916. *Dover*, 5,449. 40. E. 490. *Gilmanton*, 3,816. Alton, 1,993. Barnstead, 2,047. Barrington, 1,895. Cooway, 1,601. Durham, 1,606. Eaton, 1,432. Effingham, 1,911. Farmington, 1,464. *Gilford*, 1,872. Lee, 1,009. Meredeth, 2,683. Milton, 1,273. Moultonborough, 1,422. New-Durham, 1,162. New-Hampton, 1,904. Ossipee, 1,935. *Rochester*, 2,155. Sanbornton, 2,866. Sandwich, 2,743. Somersworth, 3,090. Strafford, 2,200. Tamworth, 1,554. Tuftonborough, 1,375. Wakefield, 1,470. Wolfeborough, 1,928.
MERRIMACK Co. 32,743—34,619. CONCORD, 3,727. 474. Andover, 1,324. Boscawen, 2,093. Bow, 1,065. Bradford, 1,285. Canterbury, 1,663. Chichester, 1,084. Dunbarton, 1,067. Epsom, 1,418. Franklin, 1,370. Henniker, 1,725. Hopkinton, 2,474. Loudon, 1,642. Northfield, 1,169. Pembroke, 1,312. Pittsfield, 1,271. Salisbury, 1,379. Sutton, 1,424. Warner, 2,221. HILLSBOROUGH Co. 35,781—37,762. *Amherst*, 1,657. 30 S. 448. Antrim, 1,309. Bedford, 1,554. Deering, 1,227. Dunstable, 2,417. Francestown, 1,540. Goffstown, 2,213. Hancock, 1,316. Hillsborough, 1,792. Hollis, 1,301. Hudson, 1,282. Lyndeborough, 1,147. Mason, 1,403. Merrimack, 1,191. Milford, 1,303. New-Boston, 1,680. New-Ipswich, 1,673. Pelham, 1,075. Peterborough, 1,984. Weare, 2,430. Wilton. 1,041. CHESHIRE Co. 26,753—27,016. *Keene*, 2,374. 55 S. W. by W. 431. Alstead, 1,559. Chesterfield, 2,046. Dublin, 1,218. Fitzwilliam, 1,229. Jaffrey, 1,354. Richmond, 1,301. Rindge, 1,269. Stoddard, 1,159. Swanzey, 1,816. Walpole, 1,979. Westmoreland, 1,647. Winchester, 2,052. SULLIVAN Co. 18,628—19,687. *Newport*, 1,913. 40 N. W. 467. Acworth, 1,401. Charlestown, 1,773. Claremont, 2,526. Cornish, 1,687. Croydon, 1,057. Grantham, 1,079. Plainfield, 1,581. Springfield, 1,202. Unity, 1,258. Washington, 1,135. GRAFTON Co. 32,989—38,691. *Haverhill*, 2,153. 67 N. N. W. 509. Alexandria, 1,083. Bath, 1,626. Campton, 1,313. Canaan, 1,428. Enfield, 1,492. Grafton, 1,207. Hanover, 2,361. Holderness, 1,429. Lebanon, 1,868. Lime, 1,804. Lisbon, 1,485. Littleton, 1,435. Lyman, 1,321. New-Chester, 1,090. Orford, 1,829. Piermont, 1,042. *Plymouth*, 1,175. Thornton, 1,049. COOS Co. 5,521—8,390. *Lancaster*, 1,187. 116 N. 558. Bartlett, 644. Colebrook, 542.

The population of this state in 1701 was 10,000; in 1730, 12,000; in 1749, 30,000; in 1767, 52,700; and in 1775, 80,038. In 1830 there were 19,438 white males, and 18,506 do. females, under 5 years of age; 21,147 do. males, and 24,485 do. females, of 20 and under 30; 5,097 do. males, and 5,887 do. females, of 60 and under 70; 3 do. males, and 6 do. females, of 100 years and upwards;—136 white, and 12 colored persons, deaf and dumb; 117 white persons who were blind; and 400 aliens. *Dartmouth College*, at Hanover, in the county of Grafton, 54 miles from Concord, was founded 1770. Alumni, 2,250. Instructors, 9. Under-graduates, 153. Libraries, 14,000 vols. Nathan Lord, D. D. President. There is a Medical School connected with the College; a Theological Institution at New-Hampton, 28 miles from Concord; and about 30 incorporated Academies, in various parts of the state. There are in this state 13 societies of *Friends*; 8 *Episcopalian* ministers; 20 congregations of *Universalists*; 10 *Unitarian* ministers; 2 *Catholic* churches; 2 societies of *Shakers*; 1 society of *Sandemanians*; 9 *Presbyterian* ministers, 11 churches, and 1,499 communicants. The *Congregationalists* have 146 churches, 116 ministers, 12,867 communicants. *Baptists*, 75 churches, 61 ministers, 5,279 communicants. *Free-will Baptists*, 67 churches, 51 ministers, and between 4 and 5,000 communicants. The *Methodists* have 30 ministers, 3,180 communicants. *Christ-ians*, 17 ministers.

VERMONT.—ADDISON Co. 20,469—24,940. *Middlebury*, 3,468. 57 S.W. by W. from Montpelier; 483 from W. Addison, 1,306. Bridport, 1,774. Bristol, 1,247. Cornwall, 1,264. Ferrisburg, 1,822. Monkton, 1,384. New Haven, 1,831. Shoreham, 2,137. Starksborough, 1,342. Vergennes, *City*, 999. Weybridge, 850.
BENNINGTON Co. 16,125—17,470. *Bennington*, 3,419. 120 S. S. W. 414. Arlington, 1,207. Dorset, 1,507. *Manchester*, 1,525. Pownal, 1,835. Rupert, 1,318. Shaftsbury, 2,143. Stamford, 563. Sunderland, 463. Windhall, 571.
CALEDONIA Co. 16,669—20,067. *Danville*, 2,631. 29 N. E. by E. 538. Barnet, 1,764. Cabot, 1,304. Hardwick, 1,216. Lyndon, 1,822. Peacham, 1,351. Ryegate, 1,119. St. Johnsbury, 1,592. Sutton, 1,005. Waterford, 1,358.
CHITTENDON Co. 16,055—21,775. *Burlington*, 3,526. 38 W. N. W. 515. Charlotte, 1,702. Colchester, 1,489. Essex, 1,664. Hinesburgh, 1,669. Jericho, 1,654. Milton, 2,100. Richmond, 1,109. Shelburne, 1,123. Underhill, 1,050. Westford, 1,290. Williston, 1,608. ESSEX Co. 3,284—3,981. *Guildhall*, 481. 78 E. N. E. 564. Canaan, 373. Concord, 1,031. Lunenburgh, 1,054. Maidstone, 236. Minehead, 150. FRANKLIN Co. 17,192—24,525. *St. Albans*, 2,395. 64 N. W. by N. 541. Bakersfield, 1,087. Berkshire, 1,308. Cambridge, 1,613. Enosburgh, 1,560. Fairfax, 1,729. Fairfield, 2,270.
GRAND ISLE Co. 3,527—3,996. *North Hero*, 638. 68 N.W. 545. Alburgh, 1,239. Grand Isle, 943. South Hero, 717. Vineyard, 459. ORANGE Co. 24,681—27,285. *Chelsea*, 1,958. 23 S. by E. 506. Bradford, 1,507. Braintree, 1,209. Brookfield, 1,677. Corinth, 1,953. Newbury, 2,252. Orange, 1,016. Randolph, 2,743. Strafford, 1,935. Thetford, 2,183.
ORLEANS Co. 6,976—13,980. *Irasburgh*, 860. 49 N. N. E. 568. Albany, 683. Barton, 729. Charleston, 564.
RUTLAND Co. 29,083—31,295. *Rutland*, 2,753. 67 S. S. W. 462. Benson, 1,493. Brandon, 1,940. Castleton, 1,783. Clarendon, 1,585. Danby, 1,362. Mount Holly, 1,318. Orwell, 1,598. Pawlet, 1,965. Pittsford, 2,005. Poultney, 1,909. Shrewsbury, 1,289. Tinmouth, 1,019. Wallingford, 1,740. WASHINGTON Co. 14,113—21,394. MONTPELIER *vil.* 1,193. 524. Barre, 2,012. Berlin, 1,664. Calais, 1,539. Marshfield, 1,271. Middlesex, 1,156. Montpelier, 1,792. Northfield, 1,412. Stow, 1,570. Waterbury, 1,650. WINDHAM Co. 28,659—28,758. *Fayetteville*, 1,441. 110 S. 428. Brattleborough, 2,141. Dummerston, 1,592. Grafton, 1,439. Guilford, 1,760. Halifax, 1,562. Jamaica, 1,523. Londonderry, 1,302. Malborough, 1,218. Putney, 1,510. Rockingham, 2,272. Townshend, 1,386. Wardsborough, 1,148. Westminster, 1,737. Whittingham, 1,477. Wilmington, 1,367. WINDSOR Co. 38,233—40,623. *Windsor*, 3,134. 59 S. by E. 469. Barnard, 1,881. Bethel, 1,667. Bridgewater, 1,311. Cavendish, 1,492. Chester, 2,320. *Woodstock*, 3,044.

There were in this State in 1830, 17,596 white males, and 16,877 do. females of 10 and under 15 years of age; 15,805 white males, and 15,776 do. females of 15 and under 20; 24,200 white males, and 25,167 do. females of 20 and under 30; 3 white males, and 5 do. females of 100 years and upwards; 149 white and two colored persons deaf and dumb; 49 white persons who were blind, and 3,420 aliens. There were in 1831, 35 Academies and High schools, and about 2,400 District schools. Rateable polls in 1830, 42,859; acres of taxable land, 1,083,593; 224,605 oxen, and other cattle; 61,288 horses and mules; 725,965 sheep. The amount of the Grand List for state taxes in 1831, was $1,834,980. The *Congregationalists* have 13 associations; 203 churches; 110 pastors, and 17,236 communicants; the *Baptists* 105 churches, 56 pastors, and 8,478 communicants; the *Methodists*, 44 ministers, and 8,577 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 15 ministers; the *Unitarians*, 3 societies and one minister; and there are some *Free-Will Baptists*, *Christ-ians*, and *Universalists*.

The *University of Vermont*, at Burlington in the county of Chittenden, was founded 1791: Instructors, 4; Under-graduates, 96; Libraries, 1,500 vols.; Alumni, 184: James Marsh, D. D. President. *Middlebury College*, at Middlebury, in the county of Addison, was founded in 1809. Instructors, 5; Under graduates, 99; Alumni, 509; Libraries, about 4,200 vols.; Joshua Bates, D. D. President.

MASSACHUSETTS.—SUFFOLK Co. pop. in 1820, 43,941—in 1830, 62,162. BOSTON, 61,392. 432 miles from Washington. Chelsea, 770. ESSEX Co. 73,930—82,887. *Salem*, 13,886. 14 N. E. by N. from Boston, 446. Amesbury, 2,445. Andover, 4,540. Beverly, 4,079. Boxford, 937. Bradford, 1,856. Danvers, 4,228. Essex, 1,345. Gloucester, 7,513 Hamilton, 743. Haverhill, 3,912. *Ipswich*, 2,951. Lynn, 6,138. Lynfield, 617. Manchester, 1,238. Marblehead, 5,150. Methuen, 2,011. Middleton, 607. Newbury, 3,803. *Newburyport*, 6,388. Rowley, 2,044. Salisbury, 2,519. Sangus, 960. Topsfield, 1,011. Wenham, 612. West Newbury, 1,586. MIDDLESEX Co. 61,476—77,968. *Cambridge*, 6,071. 3 W.N.W. 431. Acton, 1,128. Ashby, 1,240. Bedford, 685. Billerica, 1,374. Boxborough, 474. Brighton, 972. Burlington, 446. Carlisle, 566. Charlestown, 8,787. Chelmsford, 1,387. *Concord*, 2,017. Dracut, 1,615. Dunstable, 593. East Sudbury, 944. Framingham, 2,313. Groton, 1,925. Holliston, 1,304. Hopkinton, 1,809. Lexington, 1,541. Lincoln, 709. Littleton, 947. Lowell, 6,474. Malden, 2,010. Malborough, 2,074. Medford, 1,755. Natick, 890. Newton, 2,377. Pepperell, 1,440. Reading, 1,806. Sherburne, 900 Shirley, 991. South Reading, 1,310. Stoneham, 732. Stow, 1,221. Sudbury, 1,424. Tewksbury, 1,527. Townsend, 1,506. Tyngsborough, 822. Waltham, 1,859. Watertown, 1,641. West Cambridge, 1,230. Westford, 1,329. Weston, 1,091. Wilmington, 731. Woburn, 1,977. PLYMOUTH Co. 38,136—42,993. *Plymouth*, 4,751. 36, S. E. by S. 439. Abington, 2,423. Bridgewater, 1,855. Carver, 970. Duxbury, 2,705. East Bridgewater, 1,653. Halifax, 709. Hanover, 1,300. Hanson, 1,030. Hingham, 3,357. Hull, 198. Kingston, 1,322. Marshfield, 1,563. Middleborough, 5,008. N. Bridgewater, 1,953. Pembroke, 1,324. Plymton, 920. Rochester, 3,556. Scituate, 3,470. Wareham, 1,885. W. Bridgewater, 1,042. NORFOLK Co. 36,452—41,901. *Dedham*, 3,057. 10 S.W. by S. 422. Bellingham, 1,101. Braintree, 1,752. Brookline, 1,041. Canton, 1,517. Cohasset, 1,227. Dorchester, 4,004. Dover, 497. Foxborough, 1,099. Franklin, 1,662. Medfield, 817. Medway, 1,766. Milton, 1,565. Needham, 1,420. Quincy, 2,192. Randolph, 2,200. Roxbury, 5,249. Sharon, 1,024. Stoughton, 1,591. Walpole, 1,412. Weymouth, 2,839. Wrentham, 2,765.

BRISTOL Co. 40,908—49,474. *Taunton*, 6,045. 32 S. 415. Attleborough, 3,215. Berkley, 907. Dartmouth, 3,867. Dighton, 1,737. Easton, 1,756. Fairhaven, 3,034. Freetown, 1,909. Mansfield, 1,172. *New Bedford*, 7,592. Norton, 1,484. Pawtucket, 1,458. Raynham, 1,209. Rehoboth, 2,468. Seeconk, 2,134. Somerset, 1,024. Swanzey, 1,677. Troy, 4,159. Fall River Village, 3,431. Westport, 2,773. BARNSTABLE Co. 24,046—28,525. *Barnstable*, 3,975. 68 S. E. 466 Brewster, 1,418. Chatham, 2,134. Dennis, 2,317. Eastham, 966. Falmouth, 2,548. Harwich, 2,464. Orleans, 1,799. Provincetown, 1,710. Sandwich, 3,367. Truro, 1,549. Wellfleet, 2,044. Yarmouth, 2,251.

NANTUCKET Co. and town, 7,266—7,202. 102 S. E. by S. 500. DUKES Co. 3,292—3,518. *Edgartown*, 1,509. 97 S. S. E. 495. Chilmark, 691. Tisbury, 1,318. WORCESTER Co. 73,635—84,365. *Worcester*, 4,172. 40 W. by S. 394. Ashburnham, 1,403. Athol, 1,325. Barre, 2,503. Berlin, 692. Bolton, 1,258. Boylston, 820. Brookfield, 2,342. Charlton, 2,173. Dana, 623. Douglas, 1,742. Dudley, 2,155. Fitchburg, 2,180. Gardner, 1,023. Gratton, 1,889. Hardwich, 1,885. Harvard, 1,601. Holden, 1,718. Hubbardston, 1,674. Lancaster, 2,016. Leicester, 1,782. Leominster, 1,861. Lunenburg, 1,318. Mendon, 3,152. Milford, 1,380. Millbury, 1,611. New Braintree, 825. Northborough, 994. Northbridge, 1,053. North Brookfield, 1,241. Notown, 69. Oakham, 1,010. Oxford, 2,034. Paxton, 597. Petersham, 1,695. Phillipston, 932. Princeton, 1,345. Royalston, 1,494. Rutland, 1,276. Shrewsbury, 1,386. Southborough, 1,080. Southbridge, 1,444. Spencer, 1,618. Sterling, 1,789. Sturbridge, 1,688. Sutton, 2,186. Templeton, 1,551. Upton, 1,157. Uxbridge, 2,086. Ward, 690. Westborough, 1,438. West Boylston, 1,053. Western, 1,189. Westminster, 1,695. Winchendon, 1,463.

HAMPSHIRE Co. 26,477—30,210. *Northampton*, 3,618. 91 W. 376. Amherst, 2,631. Belchertown, 2,491. Chesterfield, 1,417. Cummington, 1,260. Easthampton, 734. Enfield, 1,058. Goshen, 606. Granby, 1,064. Greenwich, 813. Hadley, 1,886. Hatfield, 893. Middlefield, 721. Norwich, 787. Pelham, 904. Plainfield, 983. Prescot, 758. Southampton, 1,253 South Hadley, 1,185. Ware, 2,045. Westhampton, 907. Williamsburg, 1,225. Worthington, 1,178.

HAMPDEN Co. 28,021—31,640. *Springfield*, 6,784. 87 W. by S. 363. Blandford, 1,590. Brimfield, 1,599. Chester, 1,407. Granville, 1,649. Holland, 453. Longmeadow, 1,257. Ludlow, 1,327. Monson, 2,263. Montgomery, 579. Palmer, 1,237. Russell, 507. Southwick, 1,355. Tolland, 723. Wales, 665. Westfield, 2,940. West Springfield, 3,270. Wilbraham, 2,034.

FRANKLIN Co. 29,268—29,344. *Greenfield*, 1,540. 95 W. by N. 396. Ashfield, 1,732. Barnardstown, 945. Buckland, 1,039. Charlemont, 1,065. Coleraine, 1,877. Conway, 1,563. Deerfield, 2,093. Erving's Grant, 429. Gill, 864. Hawley, 1,037. Heath, 1,199. Leverett, 939. Leyden, 796. Montague, 1,152. Munroe, 265. New Salem, 1,889. Northfield, 1,757. Orange, 880. Rowe, 716. Shelburne, 985. Shutesbury, 987. Sunderland, 666. Warwick, 1,150. Wendell, 875. Whateley, 1,111. BERKSHIRE Co. 35,666—37,825. *Lenox*, 1,355. 133 W. 363. Adams, 2,648. Alford, 512. Becket, 1,065. Boston Corner, 64. Cheshire, 1,049. Clarksburg, 315. Dalton, 791. Egremont, 889. Florida, 454. Great Barrington, 2,276. Hancock, 1,053. Hinsdale, 780. Lanesborough, 1,192. Lee, 1,825. Mount Washington, 345. New Ashford, 285. New Malborough, 1,656. Otis, 1,014. Peru, 729. Pittsfield, 3,570. Richmond, 844. Sandisfield, 1,655. Savoy, 928. Sheffield, 2,392. Stockbridge, 1,580. Tyringham, 1,351. Washington, 701. W. Stockbridge, 1,208. Williamstown, 2,137. Windsor, 1,042. Zoar, 129.

There were in this state in the year 1830, 49,615 white males and 39,516 do. females under 5 years of age; 36,054 white males and 34,504 do. females, of 5 and under 10; 34,665 white males and 33,366 do. females of 10 and under 15; 32,868 white males and 34,463 do. females, of 15 and under 20; 58,481 white males, and 60,427 do. females, of 20 and under 30. 35,417 white males and 38,184 do. females, of 30 and under 40; 23,643 white males and 26,699 do. females, of 40 and under 50; 15,029 white males and 18,453 do. females, of 50 and under 60; 10,384 white males and 12,919 do. females, of 60 and under 70; 5,516 white males and 7,177 do. females, of 70 and under 80; 1,764 white males and 2,512 do. females, of 80 and under 90; 172 white males and 335 do. females, of 90 and under 100; and 1 wh. male and 2 do. females, of 100 years old and upwards; 5 colored males and 4 do. females of 100 years old and upwards. There were in this state at that time, 270 white persons deaf and dumb, and 241 do. blind; 5 colored persons deaf and dumb, and 4 do. blind; 8,735 foreigners not naturalized.

The population of this state in 1701, was 70,000; in 1749, 220,000; and in 1776, 348,094. The population of Boston in 1700, was 7,000; in 1722, 10,567; in 1765, 15,520; in 1790, 18,038; in 1800, 24,937; in 1810, 33,250; in 1820, 43,298. The population of Salem in 1754 was 3,462; in 1785, 6,923; and in 1800, 9,457. Amount of taxable property in this state in 1831, $206,353,024. Number of polls, 150,444. *Harvard University*, in Cambridge, 3 miles west of Boston, was founded in 1638. Number of Alumni, 3,621; Instructors, 24; Under-graduates, 236. Libraries, 39,600 vols. Funds in 1831, $504,882,23. Josiah Quincy, L.L. D. President. *Williams College*, in Williamstown in the county of Berkshire, 135 W. by N. from Boston, was founded 1793. Alumni, 721; Instructors 7; Under-graduates, 115; Libraries, 4,550 vols. E. D. Griffin, D. D. President. *Amherst College*, in the town of Amherst, in the county of Hampshire, 82 miles W. of Boston, was founded 1821. Alumni, 208; Instructors, 10; Under-graduates, 188; Libraries, 6,900 vols. Heman Humphrey, D. D. President. Besides the Medical Institutions in Boston and Berkshire, the Theological Seminaries at Andover and Newton; the Round Hill School at Northampton; the Gymnasium at Pittsfield, and Mount Pleasant Classical Institution at Amherst, Massachusetts has no less than 50 incorporated academies, in high standing, the oldest and best endowed of which is Phillips Academy at Andover, at which have been educated more than 2000 scholars since its incorporation in 1780 In this commonwealth, the *Congregationalists* have 491 churches and 423 ordained ministers, 118 of whom are *Unitarians*; *Baptists*, 129 churches, 110 ministers; *Methodists*, 71 preachers and 8,200 members; *Episcopalians*, 31 ministers; *Universalists*, 46 societies; *Presbyterians*, 9 ministers; *New Jerusalem Church*, 8 societies; *Roman Catholics*, 4 churches; and the *Shakers*, 4 societies.

CONNECTICUT.—FAIRFIELD Co. 42,739—46,950. *Fairfield*, 4,246. 55 S.W. by S. from Hartford, 280 from W. Bridgeport, 2,863. Brookfield, 1,261. *Danbury*, 4,325. Darien, 1,201. Greenwich, 3,805. Huntington, 1,369. Monroe, 1,522. New Canaan, 1,826. New Fairfield, 955. Newtown, 3,099. Norwalk, 3,793. Reading, 1,709. Ridgefield, 2,322. Sherman, 947. Stamford, 3,795; Stratford, 1,807. Trumbull, 1,238. Weston, 2,997. Wilton, 2,095

HARTFORD Co. 47,264—51,141. HARTFORD, 9,789. 335. Avon, 1,025. Berlin, 3,038. Bristol, 1,707. Burlington, 1,301. Canton, 1,437. East Windsor, 3,537. East Hartford, 2,237. Enfield, 2,129. Farmington, 1,901. Glastenbury, 2,980. Granby, 2,730. Hartland, 1,221. Manchester, 1,576. Malborough, 704. Simsbury, 2,221. Southington, 1,844. Suffield, 2,690. Wethersfield, 3,862. Windsor, 3,220. LITCHFIELD Co. 41,267—42,855. *Litchfield*, 4,456. 31 W. 324. Barkhamstead, 1,715. Bethlem, 906. Canaan, 2,301. Colebrook, 1,332. Cornwall, 1,712. Goshen, 1,732. Harwinton, 1,516. Kent, 2,001. New Hartford, 1,766. New Milford, 3,979. Norfolk, 1,485. Plymouth, 2,064. Roxbury, 1,122. Salisbury, 2,580. Sharon, 2,613. Torrington, 1,654. Warren, 985. Washington, 1,621. Watertown, 1,500. Winchester, 1,766. Woodbury, 2,045.

MIDDLESEX Co. 22,405—24,845. *Middletown*, 6,892. 14 S. 325. Chatham, 3,646. Durham, 1,116. East Haddam, 2,664. *Haddam*, 3,024. Killingworth, 2,484. Saybrook, 5,018. NEW HAVEN Co. 39,616—43,848. NEW HAVEN, 10,678. 34 S. S.W. 301. Branford, 2,333. Cheshire, 1,764. Derby, 2,253. East Haven, 1,229. Guilford, 2,344. Hamden, 1,669. Madison, 1,809. Meriden, 1,703. Middlebury, 816. Milford, 2,256. North Haven, 1,282. Orange, 1,311. Oxford, 1,762. Prospect, 651. Southbury, 1,557. Wallingford, 2,419. Waterbury, 3,070. Woodbridge, 2,019. Wolcott, 844.

NEW LONDON Co. 35,943—42,295. *New London*, 4,356. 42 S. E. 354. Bozrah, 1,078. Colchester, 2,083. Franklin, 1,200. Griswold, 2,212. Groton, 4,750. Lebanon, 2,552. Lisbon, 1,166. Lyme, 4,098. Montville, 1,967. North Stonington, 2,840. *Norwich*, 5,169. Preston, 1,935. Salem, 974. Stonington, 3,401. Waterford, 2,475.

TOLLAND Co. 14,330—18,700. *Tolland*, 1,698. 17 E.N. E. 352. Bolton, 744. Columbia, 962. Coventry, 2,119. Ellington, 1,455. Hebron, 1,939. Mansfield, 2,661. Somers, 1,439. Stafford, 2,514. Union, 711. Vernon, 1,164. Wellington, 1,305. WINDHAM Co. 25,331—27,077. *Brooklyn*, 1,451. 41 E. 372. Ashford, 2,668. Canterbury, 1,881. Chaplin, 807. Hampton, 1,101. Killingly, 3,261. Plainfield, 2,289. Pomfret, 1,984. Sterling, 1,240. Thompson, 3,388. Voluntown, 1,304. Windham, 2,812. Woodstock, 2,928.

The population of this state in 1701, was 30,000—in 1756, 130,611—in 1774, 197,866—and in 1782, 209,150.

In 1830, there were in Connecticut 19,021 white males and 18,246 do. females, under 5 years of age; 17,773 wh. males and 16,574 do. females, of 10 and under 15; 26,181 wh. males, and 26,548 do. females, of 20 and under 30; 16,418 wh. males and 18,034 do. females, of 30 and under 40; 5,463 wh. males and 6,703 do. females of 60 and under 70; 78 wh. males and 153 do. females, of 90 and under 100; 4 wh. males, and 3 do. females, of 100 and upwards.

The *Episcopalians* in this state have 59 ministers—the *Baptists* 90 churches, 90 ministers, and 9,732 communicants—the *Congregationalists* 236 ministers, and 36 licentiates—the *Methodists* 40 ministers and 7,009 communicants. There are several societies of *Friends*—2 *Unitarian* societies—1 *Roman Catholic* society—1 society of *Shakers*—and some *Sandemanians*, *Free-Will Baptists* and *Universalists*.

Yale College at New Haven, was founded 1700. Alumni, 4,428—Instructors, 15—Under-graduates, 346—Vols. in Libraries, 17,500. Jeremiah Day, D. D. President.

The Parent Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, in this country, was established at Hartford some years since, under the patronage of this state. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, all give their aid to this noble charity. In 1829, there had been 303 pupils received into the Asylum, of which 160 had left the school. The expenses of the Institution for 1829, were $22,079—receipts, $23,042 The charge to each pupil for tuition, and other requisites, is $150 per ann.

RHODE-ISLAND.—PROVIDENCE Co. 35,786—47,014. Providence, 16,832. 394 from W. Burrillville, 2,196 Cranston, 2,651. Cumberland, 3,675. Foster, 2,672. Gloucester, 2,524. Johnston, 2,114. N. Providence, 3,503. Scituate, 6,853. Smithfield, 3,994. NEWPORT Co. 15,771—16,535. *Newport*, 8,010. 27 S. by E. 403. Jamestown, 415. Little Compton, 1,378. Middletown, 915. New Shoreham, 1,185. Portsmouth, 1,727. Tiverton, 2,905.

WASHINGTON Co. 15,687—15,414. *South Kingston*, 3,663. 31 S. by W. 389. Charlestown, 1,284. Exeter, 2,389 Hopkington, 1,777. N. Kingston, 3,036. Richmond, 1,302. Westerly, 1,903.

KENT Co. 10,228—12,788. *East Greenwich*, 1,591. 15 S. 406. Coventry, 3,851. W. Greenwich, 1,817. Warwick, 5,529.

BRISTOL Co. 5,637—5,466. *Bristol*, 3,054. 15 S. E. 409. Barrington, 612. Warren, 1,800.

The population of this state in 1701, was 10,000; in 1748, 34,128: in 1755, 46,636; in 1774, 59,678; and in 1783, 51,809.

In 1830, there were in this state, 6,731 white males and 6,626 do. females, under 5 years of age; 8,425 white males and 9,207 do. females, of 20 and under 30; 29 white males and 44 do. females, of 80 and under 90. 55 white and 4 colored persons, deaf and dumb; 61 white and 8 colored persons who were blind, and 1,110 aliens.

The *Baptists* in this state have 16 churches, 12 ministers, and 2,750 communicants; the *Methodists*, 10 preachers and 1,200 members; the *Congregationalists* have 19 churches, 10 ministers, and 1,000 communicants; the *Unitarians*, 2 societies and 2 ministers; the *Sabbatarians*, about 1,000 communicants; the *Six-Principle Baptists*, 8 churches and about 800 communicants; the *Friends* are numerous. There are some *Universalists*; and 1 *Roman Catholic* church. *Brown University* at Providence, was founded 1764. Alumni, 1,162; instructors, 6; under-graduates, 95. Volumes in Libraries, about 12,000. Francis Wayland, D. D. President.

NEW-YORK.—ALBANY Co. 38,116—53,529. Albany city, 24,209. 376 from W. Bern, 3,607. Bethlehem, 6,082. Rensselaerville, 3,685. Watervliet, 4,962. ALLEGHANY Co. 9,350—26 275. *Angelica*, 998. 256 W. by S. from Albany. 327. Almond, 1,894. Friendship, 1,502. Pike, 2,916. Portage, 1,859. BROOME Co. 14,343—17,579. *Binghampton* vill. 145 W. S. W. 291. Chenango, 3,730. Colesville, 2,387. Lisle, 4,578. Windsor, 2,180.

CATTARAUGUS Co. 4,030—16 724. *Ellicottsville*, 625. 252 W. by S. 328. Connewango, 1,712. Freedom, 1,595. Otto, 1,224. Perrysburgh, 2,410. CAYUGA Co. 38,897—47,948. *Auburn*, 4 486. 156 W. by N. 339. Aurelius, 2,767. Genoa, 2,768. Locke, 3,310. Mentz, 4,143. Semphronius, 5,765 CHAUTAUQUE Co. 12,538—34,671. *Mayville* vill. 336 W. by S. 349. Pomfret, 3,386. Westfield, 2,477. CHENANGO Co. 31,215—37 238. *Norwich*, 3,619. 110 W. by S. 332. Bainbridge, 3,038. Greene, 2,964. New Berlin, 2,680. Oxford, 2,943. CLINTON Co. 12,070—19,344. *Plattsburg*, 4,913. 162 N. 539. Beekmantown, 2,391. Champlain, 2,456. Chazy, 3,097. Peru, 4,949.

COLUMBIA Co. 38,330—39,907. *Hudson* City, 5,392. 29 S. 345. Chatham, 3,538. Claverack, 3,000. Ghent, 2,783. Kinderhook, 2,706. CORTLAND Co. 16,507—23,791. *Cortlandville*, 3,673. 142 W. 311. Homer, 3,307. Solon, 2,033. Truxton, 3,885. Virgil, 3,912. DELAWARE Co. 26,587—33,024. *Delhi*, 2,114. 77 S. W. by W. 341. Franklin, 2,786. Kortright, 2,870. Middletown, 2,383. Roxbury, 3,234. DUTCHESS Co. 46,614—50,926. *Poughkeepsie*, 7,222. 75 S. 301. Fishkill, 8,292. Red Hook, 2,983. Rhinebeck, 2,938. Washington, 3,036. ERIE Co. 15,068—35.719. *Buffalo*, 8,668. 284 W. 376. Amherst, 2,485. Aurora, 2,423. Clarence, 3,360. Hamburgh, 3,351.

ESSEX Co. 12,811—19.287. *Elizabethtown*, 1,015. 126 N. 503. Crownpoint, 2,041. Chesterfield, 1,671. Moriah, 1,742. Ticonderoga, 1,996. FRANKLIN Co. 4,439—11,312. *Malone*, 2,207. 212 N. by W. 523. Bangor, 1,076. Chateaugay, 2,016. Fort Covington, 2,901. Moira, 791. GENESEE Co. 39,835—52,147. *Batavia*, 4,264. 244 W. 370. Covington, 2,716. Le Roy, 3,902. Pembroke, 3,828. Warsaw, 2,474. GREENE Co. 22,996—29,525. *Catskill*, 4,861. 34 S. 337. Cairo, 2,912. Coxsackie, 3,373. Durham, 3,039. Windham, 3,471. HERKIMER Co. 31,017—35,869. *Herkimer*, 2,486. 80 W. N. W. 392. Frankfort, 2,620. Little Falls, 2,539. Russia, 2,458. Warren, 2,084.

JEFFERSON Co. 32,953—48,515. *Watertown*, 4,768. 160 N. W. 412. Ellisburgh, 5,292. Hounsfield, 3,415. Le Ray, 3,430. Orleans, 3,101. KINGS Co. 11,187—20,535. *Flatbush*, 1,143. 156 S. 230. Brooklyn, 15,394. Bushwick, 1,620.

LEWIS Co. 9,227—14,958. *Martinsburgh*, 2,382. 120 N. W. 433. Denmark, 2,270. Lowville, 2,334.

LIVINGSTON Co. 19,196—27,719. *Genesco*, 2,675. 226 W. 345. Livonia, 2,665. Sparta, 3,777.

MADISON Co. 32,208—39,037. *Cazenovia*, 4,344. 113 W. by N. 349. Eaton, 3,558. Hamilton, 3,220. Lenox, 5,039. *Morrisville* vill. 101 W. by N. 353. MONROE Co. 26,529—49,862. *Rochester* vill. 9,269. 219 W. by N. 361. Clarkson, 3,251. Mendon, 3,057. Penfield, 4,477. MONTGOMERY Co. 37,569—44,918. *Johnstown*, 7,700. 45 N. W. by W. 415. Amsterdam, 3,354. Canajoharie, 4,348. Florida, 2,838. NEW YORK City and Co. 123,706—202,589. 151 S. 225.

NIAGARA Co. 7,322—18,485. *Lockport*, 3,823. 277 W. by N. 403. Lewiston, 1,528.

ONEIDA Co. 50,097—71,326. *Utica* City, 8,323. 96 W. N. W. 383. *Rome*, 4,360. *Whitestown*, 4,410. Deerfield, 4,182. Verona, 3,739. ONONDAGA Co. 41,467—58,974. *Syracuse* vil. 133 W. by N. 242. Manlius, 7,375. Onondaga, 5,668. Pompey, 4,812. Salina, 6,929. ONTARIO Co. 35,312—40,167. *Canandaigua*, 5,162. 195 W. 336. Phelps, 4,798. Seneca, 6,161. ORANGE Co. 41,213—45,366. *Newburgh*, 6,424. 96 S. by W. 282. *Goshen*, 3,361. Montgomery, 3,885. Warwick, 5,009. ORLEANS Co. 7,625—18,773. *Albion*, vil. 257 W. by N. 389. Barre, 4,801. Gaines, 2,121. Murry, 3,138. Shelby, 2,043. OSWEGO Co. 12,371—27,104. *Oswego*, 2,703. 167 W. N. W. 379. Mexico, 2,671. *Richland*, 2,733. Scriba, 2,073. Volney, 3,629. OTSEGO Co. 44,856—51,372. *Cooperstown*, vil. 1,115. 66 W. 372. Cherry Valley, 4,098. Middlefield, 3,323. Otsego, 4,363. PUTNAM Co. 11,268—12,628. *Carmel*, 2,371. 106 S. 306. Kent, 1,931. Phillipstown, 4,761.

QUEENS Co. 21,519—22,460. *N. Hempstead*, 3,091. 174 S. 248. Flushing, 2,820. Hempstead, 6,215. Oysterbay, 5,348.

RENSSELAER Co. 40,153—49,424. *Troy* City, 11,556. 6 N. N. E. 383. Greenbush, 3,216. Lansinghurgh, 2,663.

RICHMOND Co. 6,135—7,082. *Richmond*, vil. 167 S. 221. Castleton, 2,216. ROCKLAND Co. 8,837—9,388. *Clarkstown*, 2,298. 122 S. 251. Haverstraw, 2,306. SARATOGA Co. 36,052—38,679. *Ballston*, 2,113. 29 N. N. W. 406. Greenfield, 3,144. Saratoga, 2,461. Saratoga Springs, 2,204. SCHENECTADY Co. 13,081—12,347. *Schenectady* City, 4,268. 15 N. W. 391. Duanesburgh, 2,837. SCOHARIE Co. 23,154—27,502. *Schoharie*, 5,157. 22 W. 381. Broome, 3,133. Sharon, 4,247. SENECA Co. 17,773—21,041. *Ovid*, 2,756. 171 W. 317. Fayette, 3,216. Romulus, 2,089. *Waterloo*, 1,847.

ST. LAWRENCE Co. 16,037—36,354. *Potsdam*, 3,661. 216 N. W. by N. 484. Madrid, 3,459. STUBEN Co. 21,989—33,851. *Bath*, 3,387. 216 W. by S. 299. Howard, 2,464. SUFFOLK Co. 24,272—26,780. *Suffolk* C. H. 225 S. S. E. 299. Brookhaven, 6,095. Huntington, 5,582. SULLIVAN Co. 8,900—12,364. *Monticello*, vil. 113 S. S. W. 278. Liberty, 1,277.

TIOGA Co. 14,716—27,690. *Elmira*, 2,892. 198 W. by S. 273. *Oswego*, 3,076. TOMPKINS Co. 26,178—36,545. *Ithaca*, 163 W. by S. 290. Dryden, 5,206. Hector, 5,212. ULSTER Co. 30,931—36 550. *Kingston*, 4,170. 58 S. by W. 313. New Paltz, 5,098. WARREN Co. 9,453—11,796. *Caldwell*, 797. 62 N. 439. WASHINGTON Co. 38,831—42,635. *Salem*, 2,972. 46 N. by E. 423. *Sandy Hill*, vill. 50 N. by E. 427. WAYNE Co. 20,319—33,643. *Lyons*, 3,003. 181 W. by N. 345. *Palmyra*, 3,427. WESTCHESTER Co. 32,639—36,456. *Bedford*, 2,750. 135 S. by E. 268. Cortland, 3,840. Mount Pleasant, 4,922.

YATES Co. 11,025—19,009. *Penn Yan*, vil. 185 W. 314. Benton, 3,957. Middlesex, 3,428. Milo, 3,610.

There are in this state 6 cities, 764 towns, and 365 villages. The population of the city of *New-York* in 1696 was 4,302; in 1731, 8,628; 1756, 10,381; 1773, 21,876; 1786, 23,614; 1790, 33,131; 1800, 60,489; 1810, 96,373; 1820, 123,706; and in 1825, 167,086. The population of *Albany* in 1810 was 9,356; of *Troy*, 3,885; of *Utica*, 1,700; *Buffalo*, 1,508; *Brooklyn*, 4,402; and of *Rochester*, in 1820, 1,502. There were in this state, in 1830, 34,821 more white males than females: In the six New England states, at the same period, there were 23,622 more white females than males. There were in this state 52 persons of 100 years and upwards; 885 deaf and dumb; 724 blind; and 52,488 aliens.

The *Presbyterians* and *Congregationalists* have 400 ministers; the *Episcopalians*, 143; *Baptists*, 310; *Reformed Dutch*, 93; *Methodists*, 357; *Lutherans*, 13; and there are 89 ministers of other denominations,—total, 1,470. There are 120 churches and meeting-houses in the city of New-York. There are in the state 1,826 Attorneys and Counsellors, and 2,530 Physicians and Surgeons. The number of newspapers published in this state, is 256, of which 18 are daily papers; requiring 16 million sheets annually. The number of newspapers published in the United States in 1775, was 37: the number published in Great Britain in 1829, was 325.

This state owns the *Erie*, *Champlain*, *Oswego*, *Chemung*, and the *Crooked Lake* canals, whose aggregate length is 530 miles. The 4 first are in operation, and cost $10,946,441. The canal debt, after deducting the canal fund, amounted, Sept. 30, 1831, to $5,815,595. The net income from tolls, after deducting interest on loans, extensive improvements, repairs and all other expenses, was, in 1830, $415,448. In 1831, the net income was $766,731. In 1830, 12,800 canal boats arrived at, and departed from Albany, bringing to that place, 104,500 tons of bread stuffs, ashes, glass, lime, provisions and whiskey; besides large quantities of timber, lumber, wood, &c.; and taking from thence 30,972 tons of merchandise. In 1831, 14,963 canal boats arrived and departed as above: The increase of toll, that year, was $166,990. The *Erie* canal was commenced July 4, 1817; navigated, in part, July 1, 1820, and completed October, 1825. There are 15 canal companies in this state. The *Hudson and Delaware* canal, from the Hudson river, 90 miles above New-York, leading to the coal region in Penn. is 108 miles long, with 16 miles of rail-road: 52,000 tons of coal were mined, and brought to tide water on this canal, in 1831. There are 30 incorporated rail-road companies in this state, whose aggregate capital is $26,325,000. The valuation of this state in 1831 was $364,715,830; of which $97,221,870 was of property in the city of New-York. Bank capital, $24,033,460; Insurance stock, about 15,000,000. School fund, about $2,000,000. There are 4 colleges in this state, whose aggregate number of Alumni is about 2,500; Under-graduates, 500. There are 55 incorporated academies, and 9,383 school districts; in the latter, 509,731 children receive annually 8 months' instruction, making about 1 person at school for 3 1-2 of the whole population. In England, about 1 for 15 of the whole population is kept at school; in France, 1 for 17; and in Russia, 1 for 367. The number of arrivals at the port of New-York in 1831 was 1,634; passengers, 31,739; net revenue on foreign imports, between 17 and 18 million dollars.

Among the numerous literary, religious, and charitable institutions for which the state and city of New-York are distinguished, the *American Bible Society* takes a high stand. This society was formed in 1816, is located in the city of N. York, and has a Board of 36 Managers, all laymen, from several religious denominations. It has 17 steam-power printing presses, and large and commodious buildings. This society has 838 auxiliaries scattered throughout the Union. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued from its formation to May, 1832, was 1,442,500; issues in 1831, 115,802; receipts in 1831, $107,059. Hon John C. Smith, President.

The salt springs at Onondaga lake are the property of the state: 45 gallons of the water produce a bushel of salt: 350 galls of sea water is required to produce the same quantity. The manufacturers pay a duty to the state of 12 1-2 cents per bushel The quantity made in 1831, was 1,514,037 bushels; of which 189,000 were coarse salt of the purest quality.

The mineral springs at Ballston and Saratoga are numerous, but generally contain the same substances, only in a greater or less quantity. The most celebrated of these springs is the *Congress*, at Saratoga, which has given, in analysis, 471,5 grains muriate of soda; 178,4 3 4 carbonate of lime; 16,5 car. of soda; 3,3 1-2 car. of magnesia, and 6,1 3-4 car. of iron, to one gallon of water: carbonic acid gas, 343 cubic inches. Temperature through the year, 50° of Farenheit.

NEW-JERSEY.—BERGEN Co. 18,178—22,414. *Hackensack*, 2,200. 63 N.E. from Trenton, 229 from Washington. BURLINGTON Co. 28,822—31,066. *Mount Holly*, 21 S. W. 156. CAPE MAY Co. 4,264—5,936. *Cape May* C. H. 102 S. 104. CUMBERLAND Co. 12,668—14,091. *Bridgetown*, 69 S. S. W. 175. ESSEX Co. 30,793—41,928. *Newark*, 10,953. 49 N. E. 215. GLOUCESTER Co. 23,039—28,431. *Woodbury*, 39 S.W by S. 145. HUNTERDON Co. 28,604 —31,066. TRENTON, 3,925. 166. MIDDLESEX Co. 21,470—23,157. *New Brunswick*, 7,831. 25 N. N. E. 193. MONMOUTH Co. 25,038—29,233 *Freehold*, 5,481. 36 E. by N. 201. MORRIS Co. 21,368—23,580. *Morristown*, 3,536. 55 N. N. E. 221. SALEM Co. 14,022—14,155. *Salem*, 1,570. 65 S. W. 171. SOMERSET Co. 16,506—17,689. *Somerville*, 33 N. by E. 199. SUSSEX Co. pop. 1830, 20,349. *Newton*, 3,298. 70 N. 228. WARREN Co. pop. 1830, 18,634. *Belvidere*, 54 N. by W. 210.

The population of this state, in 1701, was 15,000; and in 1749, 60,000. There were in New Jersey, in 1830, 25,073 white males, and 23,951 wh. females, under 5 years of age; 17,132 wh. males, and 16,792 wh. females, of 15 and under 20; 26,894 wh. male, and 25, 839 wh. females, of 20 and under 30; 44 wh. males, and 63 wh. females, of 90 and under 100; 1 wh. male, and 2 do. females, of 100 years and upwards. 206 white, and 18 colored persons deaf and dumb; 176 white, and 22 colored persons blind; 3,377 aliens; 9,498 free colored males, and 8,809 do. females; and 1,054 male, and 1,192 female slaves.

This state is a great thoroughfare for travellers, and for the transportation of merchandise between the north and south. A rail-road from *Amboy*, 23 miles south of New-York, to *Camden* on the Delaware, opposite Philadelphia, via Bordentown, 61 miles; and the *Delaware and Raritan canal*, for sea-vessel navigation, from New Brunswick to Lamberton, below, and via Trenton, on the Delaware, 38 miles,—are in great progress and will soon be completed. The *Morris* canal from Newark, on the Passaic, to Easton, Penn. on the Delaware, 90 1-2 miles, is in successful operation. The *Patterson and Hudson River Rail-Road*, from Patterson to Jersey City, 14 miles, is in progress.

PENNSYLVANIA.—ADAMS Co. 19,370—21,379. *Gettysburgh*, 1,473. 34 S.W. by S. from Harrisburg. 76 from W. ALLEGHANY Co. 34,921—50,506. *Pittsburgh* city, 12,542. 201 W. 223. ARMSTRONG Co. 10,324—17,625. *Kittaning*, 1,620. 183 W. by N. 215. BEAVER Co. 15,340—24,206. *Beaver*, 914. 229 W. by N. 251. BEDFORD Co. 20,248—24,536. *Bedford*, 870. 105 W. by S. 126. BERKS Co. 46,275—53,357. *Reading*, 5,859. 52 E. by N. 143. BRADFORD Co. 11,534—19,669. *Towanda*, 128 N. by E. 239. BUCKS Co. 37,842—45,740. *Doylestown*, 107 E. 160. BUTLER Co. 10,193—14,683. *Butler*, 380. 204 W. by N. 236.

CAMBRIA Co. 3,287—7,079. *Ebensburgh*, 270. 131 W. by N. 178. CENTRE Co. 13,796—18,765. *Bellefonte*, 699. 85 N. W. 192. CHESTER Co. 44,451—50,908. *West Chester*, 1,258. 75 E. S. E. 115.

CLEARFIELD Co. 2,342—4,803. *Clearfield*, 129 N. W. by W. 201. COLUMBIA Co. 17,621—20,049. *Danville*, 65 N. by E. 175. CRAWFORD Co. 9,397—16,005. *Meadville*, 1,070. 236 W. N. W. 297.

CUMBERLAND Co. 23,606—29,218. *Carlisle* 2,523. 18 W. by S. 104. DAUPHIN Co. 21,653—25,303. HARRISBURG, 4,311. 110. DELAWARE Co. 14,810—17,361. *Chester*, 848. 95 E. S. E. 121. ERIE Co. 8,553—16,906. *Erie*, 1,329. 272 N. W. by W. 333. FAYETTE Co. 27,225—29,237. *Uniontown*, 1,341. 184 W. by S. 193.

FRANKLIN Co. 31,892—35,103. *Chambersburgh*, 2,794. 48 S. W. by W. 90. GREENE Co. 15,554—18,028. *Waynesburgh*, 222 W. by S. 229. HUNTINGDON Co. 20,142—27,153. *Huntingdon*, 90 W. by N. 148.

INDIANA Co. 8,882—14,251. *Indiana*, 433. 157 W. by N. 189. JEFFERSON Co. 561—2,225. *Brookville*, 165 N. W. by W. 238. LANCASTER Co. 68,336—76,558. *Lancaster*, 35 S. E. by E. 109.

LEBANON Co. 16,988—20,546. *Lebanon*, 7,704. 24 E. N. E. 134. LEHIGH Co. 18,895—22,266. *Allentown*, 85 E. N. E. 178. LUZERNE Co. 20,027—27,304. *Wilksbarre*, 2,233. 114 N. E. by N. 222.

LYCOMING Co. 13,517—17,637. *Williamsport* 87 N. by W. 196. McKEAN Co. 728—1,439. *Smithport*, 200 N. W by N. 273. MERCER Co. 11,681—19,731. *Mercer*, 656. 235 W. N. W. 267. MIFFLIN Co. 16,618—21,529. *Lewistown*, 1,479. 55 N. W. by W. 162. MONTGOMERY Co. 35,793—39,404. *Norristown*, 1,826. 88 E. by S. 143.

NORTHAMPTON Co. 31,765—39,267. *Easton*, 101 E. N. E. 190. NORTHUMBERLAND Co. 15,424—18,168. *Sunbury*, 1,057. 52 N. 162. PERRY Co. 11,342—14,257. *New Bloomfield*, 3,529. 36 W. by N. 122.

PHILADELPHIA City and County, 137,097—188,961. *Philadelphia*, 98 E. S. E. 136. PIKE Co. 2,894—4,843. *Milford*, 157 N. E. by E. 249. POTTER Co. 186—1,265. *Cowdersport*, 174 N. W. by N. 283.

SCHUYLKILL Co. 11,339—20,783. *Orwigsburgh*, 773. 59 N.E. 167. SOMERSET Co. 13,974—17,441. *Somerset*, 649. 143 W. by S. 165. SUSQUEHANNAH Co. 9,660—16,777. *Montrose*, 415. 163 N. N. E. 271.

TIOGA Co. 4,021—9,062. *Wellsborough*, 147 N. by W. 253. UNION Co. 18,619—20,749. *New Berlin*, 60 N. by W. 168. VENANGO Co. pop. 1820, 4,915. *Franklin*, 212 W. N. W. 279. WARREN Co. pop. 1820, 1,976. *Warren*, 240 N. W. 313. WASHINGTON Co. pop. 1820, 40,038. *Washington*, 212 W. 229.

WAYNE Co. 4,127—7,663. *Bethany*, 327. 162 N. E. by N. 265. WESTMORELAND Co. 30,540—38,400. *Greensburgh*, 810. 170 W. 192. YORK Co. 38,759—42,658. *York*, 4,216. 24 S. by E. 87.

The population of *Philadelphia* in 1731 was 12,000—in 1753, 18,000—in 1790, 42,520—in 1800, 70,287—in 1810, 96,664—and in 1820, 119,325. The population of *Pittsburgh*, in 1800, 1,565—in 1830, between 17 and 18,000, including the suburbs.

There were in this state in 1830, 117,120 white males, and 112,085 do. females, under 5 years of age—74,351 wh. males, and 76,649 do. females of 15 and under 20—120,862 wh. males, and 115,423 do. females, of 20 and under 30—46,536 wh. males, and 44,222 do. females, of 40 and under 50—28,060 wh. males, and 27,749 do. females, of 50 and under 60—1,919 wh. males, and 2,032 do. females, of 80 and under 90—217 wh. males, and 236 do. females, of 90 and under 100—and 37 wh. males, and 20 do. females, of 100 years and upwards. There were 712 white, and 36 colored persons, deaf and dumb—443 white, and 28 colored persons who were blind—and 15,365 aliens.

There are 7 Universities or Colleges in this state, the oldest of which is the *University of Pennsylvania*, in Philadelphia, founded in 1755, and of which W. H. De Lancey, D. D. is President.

The societies of *Friends* in this state are quite numerous; the *Episcopalians* have 60 ministers; the *Presbyterians* 429 churches, 248 clergy, and 38,873 communicants; the *Baptists*, 144 churches, 96 ministers, and 7,561 communicants; the *Methodists*, 140 preachers and 46,390 members; the *German Reformed Church*, 282 churches, and 73 ministers. The *Associate Presbyterians*, 39 congregations, 18 ministers, and 4,180 communicants; the *Evangelical Lutherans*, 2 synods; the *Dutch Reformed Church*, 6 churches and 6 ministers; the *United Brethren* have about 15 congregations; the *Unitarians*, 5 congregations and 3 ministers; the *Roman Catholics* are numerous, and there are some *Universalists*, *Jews*, and other sects.

Nothing can better illustrate the wise policy of the people of this state, than a good map of Pennsylvania. We there find canals and railroads intersecting the extensive and fertile territory of this state in almost every direction; crossing the Alleghany mountains to the Ohio river; reaching the northern and western lakes, and bringing the boundless treasures of her coal mines, and a vast inland commerce, to the banks of the Schuylkill and Delaware. Aggregate length of the canals in this state in 1831, 728 miles. State debt, $12,512,520—state property, same year, $15,174,187.

About a mile and a half from the centre of Philadelphia, stands *Fair Mount*, a beautiful and lasting monument of the enterprize and wisdom of the people of that city. At that place a dam is thrown across the river Schuylkill 900 feet in length. Suitable buildings are erected below, on the margin of the river, in which are a number of forcing pumps, which raise the water to a number of reservoirs on the top of the Mount, 102 feet above the surface of the river, and 56 feet above the highest ground in the city. These reservoirs constantly contain from 8 to 12 million gallons of water, and from 60 to 70 miles of pipe lead it into every section of the city. Ten million gallons can be raised daily. About two million gallons daily is the usual demand in summer months. The cost of the present works was $432,512. Revenue in 1829, $56,693. Since the city has been thus supplied with pure and wholesome water, the yellow fever has been almost a stranger within its limits.

DELAWARE.—KENT Co. 20,793—19,911. DOVER, 114 from W. NEWCASTLE Co. 27,899—29,710. *Newcastle*, 42 N. 103. *Wilmington*, 47 N. 108. SUSSEX Co. 24,057—27,118. *Georgetown*, 40 S. by E. 122.

There were in this state in 1830, 4,747 white males, and 4,646 do. females, under 5 years of age—3,179 white males, and 3,380 do. females, of 15 and under 20—2,036 wh. males, and 2,047 do. females of 40 and under 50—201 wh. males and 263 do. females, of 70 and under 80—1 white female of 100 and upwards. There were 574 male slaves, and 506 female do. under 10 years of age—257 male slaves and 241 female do. of 24 and under 36—44 male slaves, and 49 female do. of 55 and under 100 —and 3 slaves of each sex of 100 and upwards.

The *Delaware and Chesapeake Canal*, 13 1-2 miles in length, from Delaware city, on the Delaware river, 45 miles below Philadelphia, to a branch of the Chesapeake bay, about 70 miles from Baltimore, is a work of great national importance, inasmuch as it unites the great waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake by a safe navigation for sea vessels of ten feet draught of water, thus avoiding a tedious and often dangerous passage round cape Charles, of between three and four hundred miles. For the year ending June 1, 1831, 5,280 passages of vessels of different descriptions were made through this canal, with passengers, and merchandise of various kinds. The tolls received that year amounted to $62,223. The cost of this canal exceeds two millions. The *Rail-road* from Newcastle on the Delaware to Frenchtown, Md. 16 miles, crossing this state in nearly the same direction with the canal, is in operation, and greatly facilitates the progress of travellers.

MARYLAND.—ALLEGHANY Co. 8,654—10,602. *Cumberland*, 165 W. N. W. from Annapolis, 132 from W ANNE ARUNDEL Co. 27,165—28,295. ANNAPOLIS, 2,623. 37 from W. BALTIMORE Co. 96,201—120,826. *Baltimore city*, 80,625. 30 N. by W. 38. CALVERT Co. 8,073—8,899. *Prince Fredericktown*, 63 S. 56. CAROLINE Co. 10,008—9,070 *Denton*, 44 E. by S. 81. CHARLES Co. 16,500—17,666. *Port Tobacco*, 69 S. W. by S. 32. CECIL Co. 16,048—15,432 *Elkton*, 80 N. E. by N. 88. DORCHESTER Co. 17,759—18,685. *Cambridge*, 62 S. E. 99. FREDERICK Co. 40,459—45,793 *Frederick*, 4,427. 76 N.W. by W. 43. HARTFORD Co. 15,924—16,315. *Belair*, 53 N. by E. 61. KENT Co. 11,453—10,502. *Chestertown*, 47 N. E. by E. 82. MONTGOMERY Co. 16,400—19,816. *Rockville*, 52 W. by N. 15. PRINCE GEORGES Co. 20,216—20,473. *Upper Malborough*, 23 S.W. 18. QUEEN ANN Co. 14,952—14,396. *Centreville*, 32 E. by N. 69.

ST. MARY'S Co. 12,974—13,155. *Leonardtown*, 82 S. by W. 63. SOMERSET Co. 19,579—20,155. *Princess Ann*, 107 S. E. 144. TALBOT Co. 14,389—12,947. *Easton*, 47 S. E. by E. 84. WASHINGTON Co. 23,075—25,265. *Hagerstown*, 3,371. 101 N.W. by W. 68. WORCESTER Co. 17,421—18,271. *Snowhill*, 127 S. E. 164.

The population of this state in 1660 was 12,000—in 1701, 25,000—and in 1763, 70,000 whites. The pop. of Baltimore in 1775, was 5,934—in 1790, 13,503—in 1800, 26,614—in 1810, 46,555—and in 1820, 62,738.

There were in this state in 1830, 23,732 white males, and 22,355 do. females, under 5 years of age—29,390 white males, and 27,245 females, of 20 and under 30—24 white, and 238 colored persons, of 100 years and upwards—132 white and 82 colored persons, deaf and dumb—156 white, and 117 colored persons, blind—and 4,833 aliens.

The *Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road*, from Baltimore to Cincinnati, 250 miles in length, will soon be completed; a considerable part of it is now in successful operation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—WASHINGTON City and County, 15,976—21,830. *Georgetown*, 7,360—9,396. ALEXANDRIA and County, 9,703—9,608. There were in this District, 1830, 2,345 white males, and 2,182 do females, under 5 years; 2,705 wh. males, and 2,864 do. females, of 20 and under 30; 1,917 wh. males, and 1,751 do. females, of 30 and under 40; 25 wh. males, and 30 do. females, of 80 and under 90; and 1 white, and 3 colored males, and 2 colored females, of 100 years and upwards; 12 white, and 3 colored persons, deaf and dumb; and 14 white, and 8 colored persons, blind; aliens, 673.

The City of Washington was planned under the direction of George Washington, in 1791, with his usual taste and judgment. The population of this city in 1800 was 3,210,—of which 623 were slaves, and 123 free colored persons; in 1820, 9,606 whites, 1,945 slaves, and 1,696 free colored persons; and in 1830, 13,379 whites, 2,319 slaves, and 3,139 free colored persons.

The Capitol in Washington is in a commanding position, 73 feet above tide water, and covers one and a half acres and 1,820 square feet of land, exclusive of its circular enclosure, and elegant area and glacier on the west front.

The President's House is 180 feet long by 85 wide, of free stone, 2 stories high, with a lofty basement. It occupies an elevated situation, in the centre of a large reservation of ground,—commanding a view to the south, extremely beautiful and picturesque. The number of public buildings in this city in 1831 was 65; total number of buildings, 3,708; of which there were 19 for public worship, viz. for the *Episcopalians*, 3; *Presbyterians*, 4; *Catholics*, 2; *Methodists*, 3; *Friends*, 1; *Baptists*, 3; *Unitarians*, 1; and *Africans*, 2.

The expenditures in this city for the accommodation of the Government of the United States are $4,254,858. The Capitol alone has cost $2,432,844. The sales of, and present value of unsold lands, wharves, &c. in Washington, belonging to the United States, with donations from Virginia and Maryland of $192,000, amount to $4,139,846. The U. S. property in Washington is not taxed for city purposes.

Columbia College, about 1 1-2 miles north of the President's House,—in full view of the city and surrounding country, on a plot of land of 47 acres,—was founded 1821. Instructors, 4—Undergraduates, 50—Vols. in Libraries, 4,000. Stephen Chapin, D. D. President. The number of deaths in Washington in 1831, 187 adults, 193 children,—total, 380.

The *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal*, 360 miles in length, from Georgetown to the Ohio river, near Pittsburgh, Penn. is in progress, and will soon be in operation.

VIRGINIA.—There are 106 Counties in this State. AUGUSTA Co. 16,742—19,925. *Staunton*, 1,726. 121 N. W. by W. from Richmond, 163 from W. DINWIDDIE Co. 13,792—18,637. Petersburgh *town*, 8,322. 22 S. 144.

HENRICO Co. 11,600—12,738. Richmond *city*, 16,060. 122. NORFOLK Co. 15,478—14,998. *Norfolk*, *borough*, 9,816. 114 S. by E. 217. OHIO Co. 9,182—15,599. *Wheeling*, 5,221. 357 N. W. 264. SPOTSYLVANIA Co. 14,254—11,920. *Fredericksburgh*, *town*, 3,307. 66 N. 56.

The population of this state in 1642 was 20,000—in 1660, 30,000—in 1703, 60,000—in 1749, 85,000—and in 1763, 70,000 whites, and 100,000 negroes. In 1830, there were in this state 65,781 white males, and 62,404 do. females, under 5 years of age—60,825 wh. males, and 62,059 do. females, of 20 and under 30—8,967 wh. males, and 8,775 do. females, of 60 and under 70—23 white males, and 26 do. females, of 100 years and upwards. There were 43,214 male, and 40,853 female slaves, of 24 and under 36—3,537 free colored males, and 4,394 do. females, of 24 and under 36—322 colored persons of 100 years and upwards. There were also 422 white, and 132 colored persons deaf and dumb—374 white, and 445 colored persons who were blind—and 756 aliens.

The *Presbyterians* in this state have 104 churches, 90 clergy, and 7,598 communicants—the *Baptists* 337 churches, 192 ministers, and about 40,000 communicants—the *Methodists*, 77 preachers and 27,947 members—the *Episcopalians*, 45 ministers—the *Friends* have many societies—and there are some *Lutherans*, *Roman Catholics* and *Jews*.

There are four colleges in this state, whose aggregate number of students is 267.

NORTH CAROLINA.—There are 64 Counties in this state. CRAVEN Co. 13,394—14,325. *Newbern*, 3,775. 120 S. E. by E. from Raleigh, 337 from W. CUMBERLAND Co. 14,446—14,824. *Fayetteville*, 2,868. 61 S. by W. 347.

ROWAN Co. 26,009—26,796. *Salisbury*, 1,613. 118 W. 379. WAKE Co. 20,102—20,417. Raleigh, 1,700. 270.

The population of this state in 1701 was 5,000—in 1749, 45,000—in 1763, 95,000 whites. There were in this state in 1830, 87,976 white males, and 93,045 do. females, of 20 and under 60—34,195 male, and 33,018 female slaves, of 24 and under 55—2,465 free colored males, and 2,838 do. females of 24 and under 55—49 white, and 255 colored persons of 100 and upwards—194 white, and 79 colored persons deaf and dumb—215 white, and 157 colored persons, blind—and 206 aliens.

The University of N. C. was founded 1791. Alumni, 434—Instructors, 9—Under-graduates, 69—Vols. in Libraries, 4,800.

The *Baptists* in this state have 272 churches, 139 ministers, and 15,530 communicants—the *Presbyterians* 126 churches and about 6,000 communicants—the *Methodists*, 32 preachers and 12,640 members—the *Lutherans*, 45 congregations, and 1,888 communicants—the *Episcopalians*, 11 ministers—the *United Brethren*, 1,727 members—and the *Friends*, a number of societies.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—ABBEVILLE District, 23,167—28,134. *Abbeville*, 100 W. by N. from Columbia, 534 from W. CHARLESTON Dist. *Charleston*, 110 S. E. by S. 544. GEORGETOWN Dist. 17,603—19,943. *Georgetown*, 134 E. S. E. 482. LAURENS Dist. 17,682—20,863. *Laurens C. H.* 79 N. W. by W. 498.

RICHLAND Dist. 12,321—11,465. Columbia, 500. SUMPTER Dist. 25,369—28,278. *Sumpterville*, 44 E. by S. 481.

The population of this state in 1701 was 7,000—in 1749, 30,000—in 1765, 40,000 whites and 90,000 people of color. The population of Charleston in 1790 was 16,359—in 1800, 18,712—in 1810, 24,711—in 1820, 24,780—and in 1830, 30,289. There were in this state in 1830, 25,131 white males, and 23,727 do. females, under 5 years of age—50,097 white males, and 49,215 do. females, of 20 and under 60—33 white, and 207 colored persons, of 100 and upwards—172 white, and 67 colored persons deaf and dumb—99 white, and 129 colored persons blind—and 498 aliens. There were in this state in 1830, 51,411 male slaves and 54,742 female do. of 24 and under 55—1,046 free colored males, and 1,292 do. females, of 24 and under 55.

The *Methodists* in this state have 54 preachers and 2,500 members—the *Baptists*, 159 churches, 131 ministers, and 12,320 communicants—the *Presbyterians*, 77 churches, 46 ordained ministers, and 6,671 communicants—the *Episcopalians*, 34 ministers—there are also some of other denominations.

There are two colleges in this state, whose aggregate number of Alumni is 517—Under-graduates, 172—Vols. in Lib. 11,000.

A *Boil-Road*, 135 miles in length, from Hamburg, on the Savannah river, opposite to Augusta, Geo. to the city of Charleston, is in progress: part of it is in operation.

GEORGIA.—There are 76 Counties in this state. BALDWIN Co. 5,665—7,289. Milledgeville, 1,599. 642 from W. CHATHAM Co. 14,737—14,230. *Savannah*, 7,303. 167 S. E. by E. 662. RICHMOND Co. 8,608—11,644. *Augusta*, 6,696. 90 E. N. E. 580.

There were in this state in 1830, 33,111 white males, and 30,971 do. females, under 5 years of age—58,280 wh. males, and 51,372 do. females, of 20 and under 60—32,463 male slaves, and 32,840 female do. of 24 and under 55—35 white, and 201 colored persons of 100 years and upwards—147 white, and 56 colored persons, deaf and dumb—143 white, and 119 colored persons, blind—and 86 aliens.

The *University of Georgia*, at Athens, 76 miles north from Milledgeville, was founded 1785. Alumni, 256; Instructors, 7; Under-graduates, 95; Vols. in Libraries, 4,250.

In this state the *Roman Catholics* have 3 churches and three ministers; the *Christians* 3 churches and 28 ministers; the *Presbyterians*, 55 churches, 31 ministers, and 3,034 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 4 churches and 4 ministers; the *Baptists*, 390 churches, 205 ministers, and 31,797 communicants; and the *Methodists*, 64 preachers and 27,038 members.

ALABAMA.—This state has 36 counties. DALLAS Co. *Cahaba*, 96 S. by E. from Tuscaloosa, and 886 from W. LAUDERDALE Co. *Florence*, 146 N. by W. 796. MOBILE Co. *Mobile*, 226 S. by W. 1,033. TUSCALOOSA Co Tuscaloosa, 858. Mobile is the largest town in this state, population 3,194.

There were in this state in 1830, 17,347 white males, and 14,463 do. females, of 20 and under 30—11,076 male slaves, and 11,790 female do. of 24 and under 36—182 free col. males, and 126 do. females, of 24 and under 36—14 white, and 62 col. persons, of 100 and upwards—84 wh. and 25 col. persons, deaf and dumb—70 white, and 42 col. persons, blind—and 73 aliens.

The *Baptists* in this state have 219 churches, 130 ministers, and 8,953 communicants; the *Methodists*, 44 preachers and 13,504 members; the *Presbyterians*, 38 churches, 27 ordained ministers, and 1,669 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 2 ministers; the *Roman Catholics*, 9 ministers.

MISSISSIPPI.—This state is divided into 26 counties. ADAMS Co. *Natchez*, 112 S. W. by S. from Jackson. 1146 from W. HINDS Co. Jackson. 1035. JEFFERSON Co. *Fayette*, 93 S. W. by S. 1127. WILKINSON Co. *Woodville*, 148 S. S. W. 1182. Population of Natchez, the largest town, 2,790.

There were in this state in 1830, 15,869 white males, and 11,059 do. females, of 20 and under 60; 10,425 male slaves, and 10,176 female do. of 24 and under 55; 2 white and 45 colored persons of 100 and upwards; 29 white and 11 colored persons deaf and dumb—25 white, and 28 colored persons blind, and 82 aliens.

The *Episcopalians* in this state have 4 ministers; the *Presbyterians* 25 churches, 21 ordained ministers, and 940 communicants; the *Methodists*, 23 preachers and 5,918 members; the *Baptists*, 58 churches, 12 ministers, and 1,714 communicants; and there are some *Roman Catholics*.

LOUISIANA.—This state is divided into 31 parishes. ASCENSION P. 3,728—5,400. *Donaldsonville*, 75 W. from N. O. 1278 from W. NATCHITOCHES P. 7,486—7,926. *Natchitoches*, 354 N. W. by W. 1,328. ORLEANS P 41,351—50,103. New Orleans, 1,203 from W.

The population of the French colony of Louisiana in 1763 was 11,496; of New Orleans in 1810, 17,242; in 1820, 27,176, and in 1830, 46,310.

There were in this state in 1830, 10,462 white males, and 6,940 do. females of 20 and under 30—15,762 male, and 13,499 female slaves of 24 and under 36—10 white persons and 76 slaves of 100 years and upwards—45 white, and 22 colored persons deaf and dumb—38 white, and 80 colored persons who were blind—and 1,700 aliens.

The country around New Orleans is so exceedingly level that the *Rail Road* from that place to Lake Ponchartrain, a distance of 4 1-2 miles, perfectly straight, has a rise and fall of only 16 inches.

MISSOURI.—This state has 33 counties. COLE Co. Jefferson City, 980 from W. St. LOUIS Co. 10,049—14,907. *St. Louis*, 5,852, 134 E. by N. 856.—There were in this state in 1830, 11,150 white males, and 8854 do. females of 20 and under 30—2,058 male, and 2,195 female slaves, of 24 and under 36—4 white, and 47 colored persons of 100 years and upwards—9 white, and 3 colored persons deaf and dumb—28 white, and 7 colored persons blind—and 155 aliens.

TENNESSEE.—There are 62 counties in this state. DAVIDSON Co. 50,154—22,523. NASHVILLE, 5,566, 714 from W. JACKSON Co. 7,593—9,902. *Gainsborough*, 79 N. E. by E. 652. KNOX Co. 13,034—14,498. *Knoxville*, 199 E. by N. 516. LINCOLN Co. 14,761—22,086. *Fayetteville*, 73 S. by W. 722. MAURY Co. 22,141—28,153. *Columbia*, 42 S. W. by S. 733. MONTGOMERY Co. 12,219—14,365. *Clarksville*, 46 N. W. by W. 746. RUTHERFORD Co. 19,552—26,133. *Murfreesborough*, 33 S. E. 686. WASHINGTON Co. 9,557—10,995. *Jonesborough*, 298 E. by N. 429. WILLIAMSON Co. 20,640—26,608. *Franklin*, 18 W. by N. 732.

There were in this state in 1830, 44,711 white males, and 42,858 do. females, of 20 and under 30—11,264 male, and 12,221 female slaves, of 24 and under 36—56 whites, and 93 slaves of 100 years and upwards—180 white, and 26 colored persons deaf and dumb—177 white, and 41 colored persons blind—and 121 aliens.

ILLINOIS.—There are 52 counties in this state. CRAWFORD Co. 3,022—3,113. *Palestine*, 118 E. from V. (by the mail route,) 718 from W. FAYETTE Co. VANDALIA, 781 from W. GREENE Co. *Carrolton*, 106 W. N. W. 887. JO-DAVIESS Co. *Galena*, 326 N. by W. 990. MADISON Co. *Edwardsville*, 55 W. S. W. 836. MORGAN Co. *Jacksonville*, 115 N. W. by W. 837. RANDOLPH Co. *Kaskaskia*, 95 S. S. W. 867. SANGAMON Co. *Springfield*, 79 N. W. 801.

There were in this state in 1830, 14,703 white males, and 12, 279 do. females, of 20 and under 30—2,856 white males, and 2,021 do. females, of 50 and under 60—5 white, and 7 colored persons, of 100 years and upwards—64 white persons deaf and dumb—36 white, and 3 colored persons, blind—and 447 aliens. A canal is in progress, 70 miles in length, to unite the Illinois River with Lake Michigan.

INDIANA.—This state is divided in 64 counties. FLOYD Co. 2,776—6,363. *New Albany*, 121 S. by E. from I. 594 from W. JEFFERSON Co. 8,038—11,465. *Madison*, 85 S. S. E. 576. KNOX Co. 5,437—6,557. *Vincennes*, 126 S. W. 693. MARION Co. INDIANAPOLIS, 573. SWITZERLAND Co. 3,934—7,111. *Vevay*, 105 S. E. by S. 556. WASHINGTON Co. 9,039—13,072. *Salem*, 91 S. 613.

There were in this state in 1830, 27,677 white males, and 26,170 do. females of 20 and under 30—3,189 white males, and 2,175 do. females, of 60 and under 70—12 white, and 7 colored persons of 100 years and upwards—104 white, and 1 colored persons deaf and dumb—72 white, and 2 colored persons, blind—and 280 aliens.

KENTUCKY.—This state has 83 counties. BOURBON Co. 17,664—18,434. *Paris*, 1,219, 43 E. from Frankfort, 516 from W. CHRISTIAN Co. 10,459—12,694. *Hopkinsville*, 1,263. 206 S. W. by W. 745. FAYETTE Co. 23,250—25,174. *Lexington*, 6,104. 25 S. E. by S. 534. FRANKLIN Co 11,024—9,251. FRANKFORT, 1,680, 551. JEFFERSON Co. 20,768—24,002. *Louisville*, 10,352. 52 W. 590. LOGAN Co. 14,423—13,002. *Russelville*, 1,358. 171 S. W. 711. MASON Co. 13,588—16,203. Maysville, 2,040. 67 N. E. by E. 478. NELSON Co. 16,273—14,916. *Bardstown*, 1,625. 55 S. W. 606. SCOTT Co. 14,219—14,677. *Georgetown*, 1,344. 17 E. by N. 534. SHELBY Co. 21,047—19,039. *Shelbyville*, 1,201. 21 W. 572.

There were in this state in 1830, 54,228 white males, and 50,701 do. females, under 5 years of age; 45,384 white males, and 41,579 do. females, of 20 and under 30; 13,386 male slaves, and 14,177 female do. of 24 and under 36; 38 white, and 128 colored persons of 100 years and upwards; 283 white, and 42 colored persons deaf and dumb; 156 white, and 78 colored persons who were blind—and 173 aliens.

There are 6 colleges in this state, whose aggregate number of students is 496. The *Baptists* in this state have 25 associations, 442 churches, 289 ministers, and 37,520 communicants; the *Methodists*, 77 preachers, and 23,935 members; the *Presbyterians*, 103 churches, 61 ordained ministers, and 7,832 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 5 ministers; the *Cumberland Presbyterians* are numerous; and there are about 30 *Roman Catholic* priests.

OHIO.—ADAMS Co. 10,406—12,278. *West Union*, 429, 101 S. S. W. from Columbus, 450 from W. ALLEN Co. *Wapaghkonetta (a new county)* 110 N. W. by W. 507. ASHTABULA Co. 7,382—14,584. *Jefferson*, 270, 191 N. E. 325 ATHENS Co. 6,338—9763. *Athens*, 729—73 S. E. 344. BELMONT Co. 20,329—28,412. *St Clairsville*, 789, 124 E 275. BROWN Co. 13,356—17,867. *Georgetown*, 325, 104 S. S. W. 480. BUTLER Co. 21,746—27,044. *Hamilton*, 1,097 101 W. S. W. 488. CHAMPAIGN Co. 8,479—12,130. *Urbanna*, 1,102, 50 W. N. W. 447. CLARK Co. 9,533—13,074. *Springfield*, 1,080, 43 W. 439. CLERMONT Co. 15,820—20,466. *Batavia*, 426, 109 S. W. by S. 476. CLINTON Co. 8,085—11,292. *Wilmington*, 607, 67 S. W. 444. COLUMBIANA Co. 22,033—35,508. *New-Lisbon*, 1,138, 152 E. N. E. 282. COSHOCTON Co. 7,086—11,162. *Coshocton*, 333, 84 E. N. E. 336. CRAWFORD Co. (*new*) pop. in 1830, 4,778. *Bucyrus*, 298, 69 N. 409. CUYAHOGA Co. 6,328—10,360. *Cleaveland*, 1,076, 138 N. E. by N. 354. DARK Co. 3,717—6,203. *Greenville*, 160, 103 W. by N. 501. DELAWARE Co. 7,639—11,523. *Delaware*, 532, 23 N. 419. FAIRFIELD Co. 16,633—24,788. *Lancaster*, 1,530, 28 S. E. 372. FAYETTE Co. 6,316—8,180. *Washington*, 300, 45 S. W. by S. 422. FRANKLIN Co. 10,292—14,766. COLUMBUS, 2,437, 396. GALLIA Co. 7,098—9,733. *Gallipolis*, 755, 108 S. S. E. 362. GEAUGA Co. 7,791—15,813. *Chardon*, 881, 157 N. E. 332. GREENE Co. 10,529—15,084. *Xenia*, 919, 57 W. S. W. 453. GUERNSEY Co. 9,292—18,036. *Cambridge*, 518, 83 E. 314. HARDIN Co. (*new*) Hardy, 69 W. by N. 436. HAMILTON Co. 31,764—52,321. *Cincinnati*, 24,831, 112 S. W. 497. HANCOCK Co. (*new*) pop. in 1830, 813. *Findlay*, 52, 114 N. N. W. 502. HARRISON Co. 14,345—20,920. *Cadiz*, 820, 124 E. by N. 278. HENRY Co. (*new*) *Damascus*, 161 N. W. 485. HIGHLAND Co. 12,308—16,347. *Hillsborough*, 564, 74 S. S. W. 441. HOCKING Co. 2,130—4,008. *Logan*, 97, 47, S. E. 370. HOLMES Co. (*new*) pop. in 1830, 9,133. *Millersburgh*, 319, 80 N. E. 341. HURON Co. 6,675—13,345. *Norwalk*, 310, 113 N. by E. 399. JACKSON Co. 3,746—5,974. *Jackson*, 329, 74 S. S. E. 387. JEFFERSON Co. 18,531—22,489. *Steubenville*, 2,937, 149 E. by N. 260. KNOX Co. 8,326—17,124. *Mount Vernon*, 1,021, 45 N. E. 375. LAWRENCE Co. 3,499—5,366. *Burlington*, 149, 135 S. by E. 405. LICKING Co. 11,861—20,864. *Newark*, 999, 34 E. by N. 362. LORAIN Co. (*new*) pop. in 1830, 5,696, *Elyria*, 668, 130 N. N. E. 377. LOGAN Co. 3,181—6442. *Belle Fontaine*, 266, 62 W. N. W. 458. MADISON Co. 4, 799—6,190. *London*, 249, 27 W. S. W. 423. MARION Co. (*new*) pop. in 1830, 6,558. *Marion*, 287, 47 N. 416. MEDINA Co. 3,082—7,560. *Medina*, 622, 111 N. E. by N. 357. MEIGS Co. 4,480—6,159. *Chester*, 164, 94 S. E. 343. MERCER Co. (*new*) pop. in 1830, 1,110. *St. Mary's*, 92, 111 W. N. W. 508. MIAMI Co. 8,851—12,806. *Troy*, 504, 78 W. by N. 474. MONROE Co. 4,645—8,770. *Woodsfield*, 157, 140 E. by S. 294. MONTGOMERY Co. 15,999—24,252. *Dayton*, 2,965, 66 W. by S. 462. MORGAN Co. 5,297—11,796. *Mc Connellsville*, 267, 70 E. S. E. 340. MUSKINGUM Co. 17,824—29,325. *Zanesville*, 3,094, 59 E. 336. PAULDING Co. (*new.*) PERRY Co. 8,429—14,018. *Summerset*, 576, 46 E. S. E. 354. PICKAWAY Co. 13,149—15,935. *Circleville*, 1,136, 26 S. 394. PIKE Co. 4,253—6,024. *Piketon*, 271, 65 S. 409. PORTAGE Co. 10,095—18,827. *Ravenna*, 806, 127 N. E. 320. PREBLE Co. 10,237—16,255. *Eaton*, 511, 92 W. by S. 488. PUTNAM Co. (*new*) *Sugar Grove*, 148 N. W. by N. 538. RICHLAND Co. 9,169—24,007. *Mansfield*, 840, 71 N. N. E. 380. ROSS Co. 20,619—24,053. *Chillicothe*, 2,846, 45 S. 404. SANDUSKY Co. 852—2,851. *Lower Sandusky*, 351, 103 N. 428. SCIOTO Co. 5,750—8,730. *Portsmouth*, 1,064, 91 S. 421. SENECA Co. (*new*) pop. in 1830, 5,148. *Tiffin*, 248, 85 N. 431. SHELBY Co. 2,106—3,671. *Sydney*, 240, 86 W. N. W. 482. STARK Co. 12,406—26,784. *Canton*, 1,257, 116 N. E. by E. 319. TRUMBULL Co. 15,546—26,154. *Warren*, 510, 157 N. E. 297. TUSCARAWAS Co. 8,328—14,298. *New-Philadelphia*, 410, 107, E. N. E. 314. UNION Co. 1,996—3,192. *Marysville*. 142, 37 N. W. 433. VAN WERT Co. (*new*) Willshire, 146, N. W. 533. WARREN Co. 17,837—21,493. *Lebanon*, 1,157, 83 S. W. by W. 468. WASHINGTON Co. 10,425—11,731. *Marietta*, 1,207, 106 E. S. E. 304. WAYNE Co. 11,933—23,344. *Wooster*, 977, 86 N. E. 347. WILLIAMS Co. (*new*) *Defiance*, 175 N. W. by N. 511. WOOD Co. 733—1,095. *Perrysburgh*, 182, 135 N. by W. 460.

There were in this state in 1830, 96,364 white males, and 89,766 do. females under 5 years of age—51,160 do. males, and 52,779 do. females, of 15 and under 20—81,016 do. males, and 75,442 do. females, of 20 and under 30—31,051 do. males, and 27,461 do. females, of 40 and under 50—3,628 do. males, and 2,909 do. females, of 70 and under 80—21 do. males, and 8 do. females, of 100 and upwards—446 white persons deaf and dumb—251 do. blind—and 5,524 aliens.

The *Presbyterians* in this state have 346 churches, 192 ordained ministers, and 22,150 communicants—the *Methodists*, 91 preachers, and 36,000 members—the *Baptists*, 240 churches, 140 ministers, and 8,800 communicants—the *Associate Presbyterians*, 65 congregations, 20 ministers, and 4,225 communicants—the *Lutherans*, 37 ministers, 8,700 communicants—the *Episcopalians*, 16 ministers—the *German Reformed*, 82 congregations, and 3,750 communicants—the *New Jerusalem Church*, 4 societies—the *Friends* and *Roman Catholics* are numerous, and there are some *Unitarians*, *Universalists*, and *Shakers*.

There are 5 colleges in this state, whose aggregate number of students in 1831, was 284. The number of steam-boats built on the western waters from 1811 to 1831, inclusive, was 346, of which 111 were built at Cincinnati. The *Ohio State Canal* from Cleaveland, on Lake Erie, to Portsmouth, at the union of the Scioto and Ohio rivers, 346 miles below Pittsburg, 306 miles in length, is partly in operation; the whole will soon be completed; making, with the *Miami Canal*, from the Maumee on Lake Erie, to Cincinnati, 571 miles of canal passing through this state, connecting the Ohio river with the great lakes.

The population of Cincinnati in 1800, was 750—in 1810, 2,540—in 1820, 9,642—and in 1831, 28,014.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.—(17 counties.) BROWN Co. Green Bay Settlement, 511 N. W. by W. from Detroit, and 1,037 from W. CRAWFORD Co. *Prairie du Chien*, 600 W. by N. 1,060. MICHILIMACKINAC Co. *Mackinac*, 321 N. N. W. 487. WAYNE Co. DETROIT, population of D. in 1830, 2,222. 526.

There were in this territory in 1830, 4,033 white males, and 2,512 do. females, of 20 and under 30—660 white males, and 385 do. females, of 50 and under 60—1 white male of 100 years and upwards—13 whites deaf and dumb—4 do. blind—and 1,453 aliens.

ARKANSAS TERRITORY.—(23 counties.) ARKANSAS Co. *Arkansas*, 114 S. E. by E. from L. R. 1,064 from W. INDEPENDENCE Co. *Batesville*, 102 N. by E. 1,044. PULASKI Co. LITTLE ROCK, 1,068. WARM SPRING Co. *Warm Spring*, 60 W. by S. 1,128.

There were in this territory in 1830, 2,832 white males, and 2,009 do. females of 20 and under 30—396 male slaves, and 400 female do. of 24 and under 36—2 slaves of 100 years and upwards—8 white. and 5 colored persons deaf and dumb—8 white, and 2 colored persons blind—and 8 aliens.

FLORIDA TERRITORY.—(15 counties.) ESCAMBIA Co. *Pensacola*, 242 W. from T. 1,050 from W LEON Co. TALLAHASSEE, 896. ST. JOHN'S Co. *St. Augustine*, 292 E. S. E. 841.

There were in this territory in 1830, 2,171 white males, and 1,447 do. females, of 20 and under 30—10 white males, and 10 white females of 80 and under 90—and 1 white male of 100 years and upwards—there were 1,830 male slaves, and 1,561 female do. of 24 and under 36—6 white, and 30 colored persons, deaf and dumb—3 white, and 16 colored persons who were blind—and 221 aliens.

A TABLE,

Showing the distances, by the shortest mail routes, between the state capitals, the principal cities, and the capitals of territories, respectively. Prepared by direction of the Postmaster General, 1831, and published by his permission: To which are added, the latitude and longitude of the several places. Lat. all North----Lon. all West; and calculated for the meridian of Greenwich, 5' or miles East of London. London is in North Lat. 51° 31'. The distances on some of the principal routes for travellers in the United States, are annexed.

Names of places.		Lat. D. M.	Lon. D. M.	Augusta.	Concord.	Montpelier	Boston.	Providence.	Hartford.	Albany.
Augusta,	Me.	44.17	69.50							
Concord,	N.H.	43.12	71.29	146						
Montpelier,	Vt.	44.17	72.36	182	97					
Boston,	Ms.	42.21	71.04	163	63	160				
Providence,	R. I.	41.51	71.26	203	103	200	40			
Hartford,	Ct.	41.46	72.50	260	139	205	97	64		
Albany,	N.Y.	42.39	73.45	299	153	148	163	160	101	
New-York,	"	40.43	74.01	370	249	299	207	169	110	151
Trenton,	N. J.	40.14	74.39	429	308	358	266	228	169	210
Harrisburg,	Pa.	40.16	76.50	539	418	425	376	341	279	277
Philadelphia,	"	39.57	75.11	459	338	388	296	258	199	240
Dover,	Del.	39.10	75.30	535	414	464	372	334	275	316
Annapolis,	Md.	39.00	76.43	587	466	516	424	386	327	368
Baltimore,	"	39.17	76.36	557	436	486	394	356	297	338
WASHINGTON,	D.C.	38.53	76.55	595	474	524	432	394	335	376
Richmond,	Va.	37.30	77.21	717	596	646	554	516	457	498
Raleigh,	N.C.	35.47	78.48	881	760	810	718	680	621	662
Columbia,	S.C.	33.57	81.07	1095	974	1024	932	894	835	876
Charleston,	"	32.50	79.48	1139	1018	1068	976	938	879	920
Milledgeville,	Ga.	33.07	83.20	1236	1116	1160	1074	1036	977	1018
Savannah,	"	32.02	81.03	1257	1136	1186	1094	1056	997	1038
Tuscaloosa,	Al.	33.12	87.42	1453	1332	1382	1290	1252	1193	1234
Jackson,	Mi.	32.23	90.08	1630	1509	1559	1467	1429	1370	1411
New-Orleans,	La.	29.58	90.07	1798	1677	1727	1635	1597	1538	1579
Nashville,	Te.	36.10	86.42	1309	1188	1192	1146	1108	1049	1044
Frankfort,	Ky.	38.14	84.40	1128	982	980	940	905	843	832
Columbus,	Ohi	39.47	83.03	918	797	795	755	722	658	647
Indianapolis,	Ia.	39.55	86.05	1119	998	996	956	923	859	848
Vandalia,	Ill.	38.50	89.02	1338	1217	1215	1175	1142	1078	1067
Jefferson,	Mo.	38.36	92.08	1547	1426	1424	1384	1351	1289	1276
St. Louis,	"	38.46	89.53	1413	1292	1290	1250	1217	1153	1142
Detroit,	Mic.	42.24	82.58	982	804	800	814	811	752	651
Little Rock,	Ar.	34.38	92.10	1663	1542	1549	1500	1462	1403	1401
Tallahassee,	Fl.	30.28	84.36	1491	1370	1420	1328	1290	1231	1272

Names of places.	New-York.	Trenton.	Harrisburg.	Philadelphia.	Dover.	Annapolis.	Baltimore.	WASHINGTON.	Richmond.
Trenton,	59								
Harrisburg,	172	128							
Philadelphia,	89	30	98						
Dover,	165	106	129	76					
Annapolis,	217	158	102	128	77				
Baltimore,	187	128	72	98	87	30			
WASHINGTON,	225	166	110	136	114	37	38		
Richmond,	347	288	232	258	236	159	160	122	
Raleigh,	511	452	396	422	400	323	324	286	164
Columbia,	725	666	610	636	614	537	538	500	378
Charleston,	769	710	654	680	658	581	582	544	422
Milledgeville,	867	808	752	778	756	679	680	642	520
Savannah,	887	828	772	798	776	699	700	662	540
Tuscaloosa,	1083	1024	968	994	972	895	896	858	827
Jackson,	1260	1201	1145	1171	1149	1072	1073	1035	1034
New-Orleans,	1428	1369	1313	1339	1317	1240	1241	1203	1081
Nashville,	939	880	776	850	828	751	752	714	639
Frankfort,	736	692	564	662	665	588	589	551	515
Columbus,	551	507	379	477	510	433	429	396	417
Indianapolis,	752	708	580	678	687	610	611	573	618
Vandalia,	971	927	799	897	895	818	819	781	767
Jefferson,	1180	1137	1008	1106	1094	1017	1018	980	969
St. Louis,	1046	1002	874	972	970	893	894	856	835
Detroit,	675	631	503	601	640	563	564	526	619
Little Rock,	1293	1234	1133	1204	1182	1105	1106	1068	1013
Tallahassee,	1121	1062	1006	1032	1010	933	934	896	774

Names of places.	Raleigh.	Columbia.	Charleston.	Milledgeville.	Savannah.	Tuscaloosa.	Jackson.	New-Orleans.	Nashville.	Frankfort.	Columbus.	Indianapolis.	Vandalia.	Jefferson.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Little Rock.
Columbia,	214																
Charleston,	258	110															
Milledgeville,	384	169	234														
Savannah,	376	194	118	167													
Tuscaloosa,	700	491	560	326	493												
Jackson,	907	698	767	533	709	207											
New-Orleans,	945	730	795	561	700	368	227										
Nashville,	556	485	595	389	556	238	367	594									
Frankfort,	531	456	566	509	650	450	579	806	212								
Columbus,	572	641	751	694	835	635	764	991	397	185							
Indianapolis,	680	605	715	658	799	526	655	882	288	149	201						
Vandalia,	783	708	818	677	844	526	635	862	288	252	420	219					
Jefferson,	985	906	1016	810	977	637	711	938	421	454	629	428	209				
St. Louis,	851	783	803	708	875	514	605	832	319	320	495	294	75	134			
Detroit,	773	804	914	857	998	798	927	1154	560	348	201	307	517	726	592		
Little Rock,	939	859	969	778	945	452	368	522	374	569	754	647	442	448	397	917	
Tallahassee,	610	423	449	254	331	390	541	481	628	763	948	912	916	1027	934	1111	842

DISTANCES on the routes from Boston, Mass. to New-York, Albany and Buffalo, N. Y., Cincinnati, Ohio, and New-Orleans, Lou. via Long Island Sound, the Hudson River, the Erie Canal, Lake Erie, Miami Canal, and the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

From *Boston* to Providence, R. I. 40 m. Newport, 70—Block Island, 96—New-London, Conn. 119—Mouth of Ct. river, 135—New-Haven, 165—Bridgeport, 175—Norwalk, 195—Sand's Point, L. I. 217—Frog's Pt. 223—Hell Gate, 234—*New York*, 240. From *New York* to Manhattanville, on the Hudson river, 7 miles—Tarrytown, 25—Sing Sing, 32—Stoney Pt. 37—Peekskill, 41—St. Anthony's Nose, 44—West Pt. 51—Newburgh, 60—Poughkeepsie, 75—Hyde Park, 81—Columbus, 89—Red Hook, 100—Catskill, 110—Hudson, 116—Kinderhook, 124—Coeymans, 131—*Albany*, 144. From *Albany* to Schenectady, by the Erie Canal, 30 miles; (by the Mohawk and Hudson Rail-road, 16)—Amsterdam, 46—Caughnawaga, 57—Canajoharie, 69—Little Falls, 88—Herkimer, 95—Utica, 110—Rome, 125—Oneida Creek, 141—Chittenango, 154—Manlius, 162—Syracuse, (*salt works*) 171—Jordan, 191—Montezuma, 206—Lyons, 226—Palmyra, 241—Pittsford, 260—Rochester, 270—Ogden, 282—Brockport, 290—Portville, 309—Middleport, 321—Lockport, 333—Tonawanta, 352—Black Rock, 360—*Buffalo*, 363. From *Buffalo* to the mouth of the Maumee river, Ohio, at the western point of Lake Erie, by the Lake, 246 m. (From B. to Erie, Penn. 83—Cleveland, 190—Detroit, 330.) From the mouth of the Maumee, to Fort Defiance, Ohio, by the Miami canal, which is nearly finished, 56 m.—Fort St. Mary's, 116—Hardin, 135—Dayton, 185—Hamilton, 230—*Cincinnati*, 250. From *Cincinnati*, *down* the Ohio river, to Vevay, 65—Louisville, 132—Rockport, 277—Mt. Vernon, 353—Mouth of Cumberland river, 445—Mouth of Tennessee river, 456—To the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, 503—New Madrid, 568—Big Prairie, 790—Mouth of Arkansas river, 889—Tompkins, 1026—Walnut Hills, 1073—Natchez, 1176—Mouth of Red river, 1248—Baton Rouge, 1449—*New Orleans*, 1480. Total number of miles from *Boston* to *New Orleans* by this route, 2,723.

From *Cincinnati* to Maysville, (*up* the Ohio river,) 57 miles—Burlington, 144—Gallipolis, 185—Marietta, 277—Wheeling, 358—Faucetstown, 401—Middletown, 438—Pittsburgh, 449. From the union of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to St. Louis, 18 miles below the mouth of the Missouri, 171 miles.

From *New York* to *Mount Vernon*, Vir. To Newark Bay, N.J. 8 miles—Elizabeth Town point, 10—Amboy, 23—New Brunswick, (up the Raritan,) 35—Princeton, by stage, 50—Trenton, by do. 60—Bordentown, on the Del. river, 67—Bristol, Penn. 77—Burlington, N. J. 78—Philadelphia, 97—Newcastle, on the Del. 132—Frenchtown, on the Chesapeake, by Rail Road, 148—Pool's Island, 187—Baltimore, 217—Washington, 255—Alexandria, 262—*Mount Vernon*, on the west bank of the Potomac, south from Washington, 271 m.

From *Albany* to *Montreal*. To Troy, by the Champlain canal, 7 miles—Waterford, 11—Stillwater, 23—Saratoga, 31—Schuylerville, 35—Fort Miller, 40—Fort Edward, 48—Fort Ann, 60—Whitehall, 72—Ticonderoga, by Lake Champlain, 96—Crown Point, 111—Basin Harbor, 123—Essex, 133—Burlington, 147—Port Kent, 163—Plattsburgh, 171—Chazy, 186—Champlain, 198—St. Johns, L. C. 220—La Prairie, (by Land,) 238—*Montreal*, (by packet,) 247—(Quebec, 413.) From Albany to Ballston *Spa*, 29—Saratoga Springs, 35 miles.

From *Boston* to *Burlington*, Vt. Concord, Mass. 16—Groton, 32—New Ipswich, N. H. 53—Keene, 79—Walpole, 93—Rutland, Vt. 144—Middlebury, 175—Vergennes, 200—*Burlington*, 210.

From *Boston* to *Eastport*, Me (by Steam-Boat.) Cape Ann, 36—Portsmouth, 70—Portland, 116—Bath, 146—Pemmaquid Point, 166—Belfast, 226—Castine, 237—Machias, 332—*Eastport*, 369 miles.

From *Buffalo* to *Ogdensburgh*. Niagara Falls, 21 miles—Lewiston, 28—Fort Niagara, 35—Genesee river, (on Lake Ontario,) 109—Great Sodus Bay, 144—Oswego river, 172—Sackett's Harbour, 212—Cape Vincent, 232—Morristown, 252—*Ogdensburgh*, 324—(Montreal, by this route, 444.)

From *New York* to *Norfolk*. Sandy Hook, 18—Barnegat Inlet, 74—G. Egg Harbor, 126—Cape May, 171—Cape Charles, 311—Elizabeth river, 346—*Norfolk*, 358.

From *Philadelphia* to *Norfolk*. Chester, 18—Newcastle, 35—Reedy Island 45—Simon's Creek, 60—Dover, (by land,) 67—Camden, do. 70—Guinea T. do. 86—St. John's T. do. 94—Bridgeville, do. 90—Seaford, do. 106—Vienna, do. 126—Nanticoke Point, do. 152—Devil's Island, 159—Watkins Point, 174—Hampton Roads, 256—*Norfolk*, 268.

From *Baltimore* to *Norfolk*. North Point, 15—Sandy Point, 29—Annapolis, 35—Curtis Point, 44—Herring Bay, 51—Sharp's Island, 63—Cove Point—79—Patuxent river, 85—Point Look-out, 105—Smith's Point, 113—Rappahanoc river, 137—New Point Comfort, 155—Old Point Comfort, 182—Elizabeth river, 190—*Norfolk*, 200.

From *Charleston* S. C. to *Savannah* and *Augusta*, Geo. Sullivan's Island, 5—Light-House, 13—N. Edisto river, 36—St. Helena Sound, 46—Port Royal Entrance, 72—Tibee Light House, 93—*Savannah*, 108—Onslow Island, 115—Ebenezer, 136—Sister's Ferry, 148—Benton's Ferry, 187—Dog Ferry, 212—Gray's Landing, 226—Williams' Ferry, 244—*Augusta*, 248.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—George Washington, Vir. from 1789 to 1797. Born February 22, 1732; died December 14, 1799. John Adams, Mass. from 1797 to 1801. Born October 19, 1735; died July 4, 1826. Thomas Jefferson, Vir. from 1801 to 1809. Born April 2, 1743; died July 4, 1826. James Madison, Vir. from 1809 to 1817. Born March 5, 1751. James Monroe, Vir. from 1817 to 1825. Born April 2, 1758; died July 4, 1831. John Quincy Adams, Mass. from 1825 to 1829. Born July 11, 1767. Andrew Jackson, Ten. from 1829. Born March 15, 1767. Salary $25,000 per annum.

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—John Adams, Mass. from 1789 to 1797 Thomas Jefferson, Vir. from 1797 to 1801. Aaron Burr, N. Y. from 1801 to 1805. George Clinton, N. Y. from 1805 to his decease, April 20, 1812. Elbridge Gerry, Mass., from 1813 to his decease, November 23. 1814. Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y. from 1817 to 1825. John C. Calhoun. S. C. from 1825. Salary $5,000 per annum.

SECRETARIES OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Thomas Jefferson, Vir. from 1789 to 1794. Edmund Randolph, Vir. from 1794 to 1795. Timothy Pickering, Mass. from 1795 to 1800. John Marshall, Vir. from 1800 to 1801. James Madison, Vir. from 1801 to 1809. Robert Smith, Maryland, from 1809 to 1811. James Monroe, Vir. from 1811 to 1817. John Q. Adams, Mass. from 1817 to 1825. Henry Clay, Ken., from 1825 to 1829. Martin Van Buren, N. Y. from 1829 to May, 1831. Edward Livingston, Lou. from May, 1831. Salary $6,000 per annum.

JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Chief Justice*, John Marshall, Richmond, Vir. appointed 1801; salary, $5000. *Associate Justices*, Wm. Johnson, Charleston, S. C. appointed 1801; salary $4500. Gabriel Duvall, Marietta, Md. 1811; $4500. Joseph Story, Cambridge, Mass. 1811; $4500. Smith Thompson, N. Y. 1823; $4500. John M'Lean, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1829; $4500. Henry Baldwin, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1830; $4500. R. B Taney, Maryland, Attorney General; $3500. Richard Peters Jun., Reporter; $1000. William T. Carroll, Clerk. Salary, fees of office. Annual Term at Washington, second Monday in January.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.— Louis M'Lane, Secretary. The Secretary of the Treasury superintends all the fiscal concerns of the government, and recommends to Congress measures for improving the revenue. All accounts of the government are settled at this office, to which are attached two Comptrollers, five Auditors, a Treasurer, and a Register. Joseph Anderson first, & J. B. Thornton second Comptroller; Richard Harrison first, William B. Lewis second, Peter Hagner third, Amos Kendall fourth, and Stephen Pleasanton fifth Auditor; John Campbell Treasurer; and Thomas L. Smith Register. There were 140 clerks employed in this office in 1830. The salaries of the various officers and clerks, the same year, amounted to $191,150.

The Public debt of the U. S. for 1791, $75,169,974. Receipts for the same year, $10,210,026. Expenditures, $7,207,539. For 1800, $81,633,325. Receipts, $12,451,184. Expenditures, $11,989,740. For 1810, $53,156,532. Receipts, $12,144,207. Expenditures, $13,319,987. For 1816, $123,016,375. Receipts, $57,171,422. Expenditures, $48,244,496. For 1820, $91,015,566. Receipts, $20,881,494. Expenditures, $21,763,025. For 1825, $83,788,433. Receipts, $26,840,858. Expenditures, 23,585,805. For 1829, $48,565,405. Receipts, $24,767,122. Expenditures, 25,071,018. Public debt 1832, $24,322,235.

The estimated balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1832, was $1,208,276. These receipts and expenditures include all direct taxes, loans, treasury notes, &c., and payments of the public debt.

The amount of imports for the year ending September 30, 1830, was $70,876,920; of which $61,035,739 were in American, and $9,841,181 in foreign vessels. Exports, the same year, $73,849,508, of which $59,462,029 were domestic, and $14,387,479, foreign articles. 967,227 tons of American shipping entered, and 971,760 tons cleared from ports in the U. S. Total American tonnage in 1829, 1,260,798.

In 1829, 57,284 tons of shipping were engaged in the whale fishery; and 100,796 tons in other fisheries. The total amount of duties collected on American tonnage, in 1829, was $1,732,034. The tonnage of vessels built, registered and enrolled, in the U. S. in 1829, was 77,098 tons.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.— Lewis Cass, Secretary of War; Alexander Macomb, Major General; Edmund P. Gaines, Winfield Scott, and Thomas S. Jessup, Brigadier Generals; Colonel Nathan Towson, Paymaster General; Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General; and Charles Gratiot, Chief Engineer. The army consists of four regiments of artillery, and seven regiments of infantry. The western department of the army is under the command of General Gaines, the eastern, under the command of General Scott. The whole army consists of 6,190 officers and men. There are 58 military posts and arsenals in the United States, besides others in a state of forwardness. In times of foreign invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, the militia of the several states is under the command of the general government. The number of which, in 1830, is stated in the table.

The Military Academy at West Point, in New York, was established in 1802. Colonel Sylvanus Thayer, is Superintendant and Commandant. The number of cadets is limited to 250. The academy is generally full. From the establishment of this institution to September 2, 1828, there had been 1289 cadets admitted; 540 commissioned; 477 resigned; 162 discharged; 20 had died; and in 1830, 213 remained. The cost of this establishment to 1828, was $1,185,421.

From 1795 to 1817 inclusive, there were made at the Armory, at Harper's Ferry, Vir. 82,727 muskets, 11,870repar'd. and 4,100 pistols; at Springfield, Mass., there were made 128,559 muskets, 1,202 carbines, and 45,800 repr'd. The expenses at the latter place for purchases, buildings, repairs, &c. was $1,820,122. After sundry deductions being made, the actual cost of a musket was estimated at $13,56.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.—L. Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy. John Rodgers, Charles Stewart, and Charles Morris Commissioners; C. W. Goldsborough, Secretary of the Board. There are 40 Captains; 37 Masters Commandant; 260 Lieutenants; 44 Surgeons; 42 Pursers; 9 Chaplains; and 12 Navy Agents. Samuel Humphreys, Chief Naval Constructor. There are 7 Navy Yards in the United States. William M. Crane Commandant at Portsmouth, N. H.; W. Bainbridge at Charlestown, Mass.; Isaac Chauncey at Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. Warrington at Philadelphia, Penn.; Isaac Hull at Washington, D. C.; James Barron at Gosport, Vir.; and Alex. J. Dallas at Pensacola, Florida.

There are 7 ships of 74 guns each; 7 frigates of 44 guns, and 3 of 36 guns; 2 sloops of war of 24 guns, and 13 of 18 guns; and 8 schooners, which are either on the stations of the Mediterranean, West Indies, Brazil, or Pacific Ocean, or lying in ordinary at the several naval depots. There are also 5 ships of the line, and 7 frigates of the first class on the stocks, and which can be launched and ready for sea on a few months' notice. The frigate Constitution, otherwise called, "Old Iron Sides,"—the victor of the Guerriere on the 19th August, 1812; of the Java on the 29th of December following; and of the Cyane and Levant in February, 1815—was built at Boston in 1797, and cost $302,719. She is now at Charlestown, Mass.

The annual cost of a 74 gun ship on a cruize, is $180,360; the same in ordinary, $6,433. ' Of a 44 gun frigate on a cruize, $112,000; in ordinary, $5,003. Complement of a 74, 656 men; of a 44, 450; and of a sloop of war, first class, 184 men. The cost of a 36 to a 74 gun ship, is estimated at $1,500 per gun; of a 32, $4,000; and of a 20 gun ship, $3,500 per gun.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S.—William T. Barry, Post Master General. Salary $6,000—(the same as to the Secretaries of the Treasury, Army, and Navy.)

In the year 1790, there were 75 Post Offices in the United States, 1875 miles of post roads: the receipts of the Post Office were $37,935, expenditures $32,140. In 1800, there were 903 Post Offices, 20,817 miles of post roads: receipts $280,804, expenditures $213,994. In 1810, there were 2300 Post Offices, 36,406 miles of post roads: receipts $551,684, expenditures $495,969. In 1820, there were 4,500 Post Offices, 72,492 miles of post roads: receipts $1,111,927, expenditures $1,160,926. In 1829, there were 8,004 Post Offices, 115,000 miles of post roads: receipts $1,850,583, expenditures $1,932,708. The mail, in 1831, was transported by coaches, steam boats, sulkies, and on horseback 15,468,692 miles. Rates of Postage:—for every letter of a single sheet, not over 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 to 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 to 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150 to 400 miles, 18¾ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. Double, triple, and quadruple letters, in the same ratio. No letter can be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless its weight exceeds one ounce *avoirdupois*.

Newspapers, or one sheet of printed paper, not over 100 miles to any state, and to any distance in the state where printed, 1 cent; over 100 miles out of the state where printed, 1½ cents. Magazines and pamphlets, for every 100 miles, 4 cents per sheet; over 100 miles, 6 cents. If published *periodically*, for 100 miles, 1¼ cents; over 100 miles, 2¼ cents. There are between 60 and 70 persons employed in this office. About 10,000 accounts are balanced and settled quarterly. Upwards of 380,000 *dead letters* were returned to this office in 1829. The revenue arising from the General Post Office, has, in a great measure, been expended in the extension and improvement of the establishment.

The privilege of franking, and receiving letters free of postage, is given to the following persons, viz.

President and Vice Pres't. of U. S. Sect's. of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, P. M. General and Ass'ts P. M. Gen. Att'y. Gen., Compt's. of the Treasury, Audt's., Reg. Treas., Comm'r. of the Gen. Land Office, Ex-Presidents of the U. S., Members of Congress (during the Session, and 60 days before and after the same,) Comm's of the Navy Board, Adj't. Gen. Comm'y. Gen. Insp's. Gen. Quart. Mas. Gen. Pay Mast. Gen. Sect'y. of the Senate, Clerk of the H. of Rep. Sup'nt. of the Patent Office; and P. Masters, not to exceed half an ounce in weight, and one daily newspaper.

UNITED STATES MINT.—This institution commenced operations in 1792, at Philadelphia, where it has always been located. A spacious and splendid edifice for its accommodation was commenced in that city in 1829, and is now completed. The coinage effected from the time of its establishment to 1829, was 109,278,031 pieces of gold, silver, and copper, amounting to $32,176,825 37. The coinage at the mint in 1830, amounted to 8,357,191 pieces—value $3,155,620. It is to be hoped, that the mode of computing by pounds, shillings, and pence, will be abolished; and that pistareens, shilling, nine-penny, seven-penny half-penny, and eleven-penny bits will soon, by means of this institution, assume the more convenient form of the federal coins.

An eagle of gold, valued at $10, must weigh 11 penny-weights and 6 grains. A dollar must weigh 17 penny-weights and 7 grains of silver; and a cent must weigh 11 penny-weights of copper. All coins ceased to be a legal tender in the United States on the 15th October, 1797, except federal coins and Spanish milled dollars.

UNITED STATES BANK.—This bank was incorporated March 3, 1816. It is located at Philadelphia. It has a capital of 35 millions of dollars, which is divided into 350,000 shares, of $100 each. Its charter expires in 1836. The United States hold 70,000 shares; individuals the residue. Nicholas Biddle is President, and Samuel Jaudon, Cashier. There are 26 branches of this bank now in operation in various parts of the union. The shares of this bank in 1817, were worth 56 per cent. advance, and Oct. 1, 1832, 17 per cent. advance. The old United States Bank was chartered in 1791. Its charter expired in 1811. Its capital was $10,000,000, divided into 25,000 shares: it made an average, annual dividend, of 8⅝ per cent. during its continuance. In 1809, 18,000 of the shares were held by foreigners.

MINISTERS AND DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Resident in Foreign Countries.—Great Britain*—Minister, London. *France*—William C. Rives, Minister, Paris. *Russia*—James Buchanan, Minister, St. Petersburgh. *Spain*—Cornelius P. Van Ness, Minister, Madrid. *Portugal*—Thomas L. L. Brent, Chargé d'Affaires, Lisbon. *Netherlands*—A. Devezac, Charge d'Affairs. Brussels. *Sweden*—Christopher Hughes, Chargé d'Affaires, Stockholm. *Denmark*—Henry Wheaton, Chargé d'Affaires, Copenhagen. *United Mexican States*—Anthony Butler, Chargé d'Affaires, Mexico. *Colombia*—Thomas P. Moore, Minister, Bogota. *Brazil*—E. A. Brown, Chargé d'Affaires, Rio de Janeiro. *Republic of Peru*—Samuel Larned, Chargé d'Affaires, Lima. *Republic of Buenos Ayres*-Francis Baylies, Chargé d'Affaires. *Chili*—John Hamm, Chargé d'Affaires, St. Jago de Chili. *Barbary Powers*—David Porter, Consul General, Algiers. *Hayti*—Francis M. Dimond, Commercial Agent, Port au Prince.

The pay of Ministers Plenipotentiary is $9,000 outfit, and $9,000 per annum. Chargés d'Affaires receive $4,500, and Secretaries of Legation $2,000 per annum.

PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The public lands within the states and territories of the United States, consist of those lands ceded by many of the states to the United States; the latter taking the responsibility of extinguishing the Indian titles, together with those lands obtained from France by the purchase of Louisiana, and those by the cession of the Floridas from Spain. The number of acres thus acquired by the United States, previous to the 1st of January, 1826, was 314,323,120 acres. From this quantity 55,947,453 acres must be deducted as being the undisputed property of the Indians. The public domain, therefore, at that date, was 210,273,300 of acres, after deducting 19,239,412 acres, which had then been sold; 1,708,066 acres appropriated for schools and colleges, and 21,156,889 acres appropriated for military bounties, private claims, and special donations. The cost of these lands to the United States, was $32,911,813. The 19,239,412 acres sold for $10,351,880. The expense incident to that sale, was $1,154,950. From 1826, to June, 1829, 3,227,682 acres more had been sold for $4,286,801. Some has, probably, been sold since. Of the sum paid for these lands by the United States, the Indians have received $3,392,494, and the state of Georgia, $6,200,000. The minimum price of these lands is $1¼ per acre; and, since 1820, no credit is given to purchasers. These lands are surveyed before they are offered for sale. They are divided into townships of six miles square, which are divided into 36 sections, one mile square, containing each 640 acres; and sold in sections and parts of sections. One mile square in each township is reserved for a school fund. A large quantity of these lands is surveyed, and for sale at the various land offices in the states where they are located. Elijah Hayward is the land commissioner at Washington, and James M. Moore, chief clerk. These lands lie in the following states and territories: viz. Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Michigan, Arkansas, and east and west Florida. These lands hold out a most inviting prospect to the enterprising emigrant.

The quantity of unceded lands belonging to the Indians, and lying north and west of the states and territories of the United States, but within the limits of the United States, has been estimated at about 750,000,000 acres.

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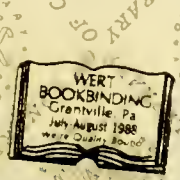
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